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FATAH-REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL SCORES 'ARAFAT

JN211955Y Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 21 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Brothers, masses of our struggling nation:

Following is an important statement issued by the Palestine national liberation movement--Fatah-Revolutionary Council--addressed to the Arab and Palestinian masses and to the progressive, nationalist and democratic Arab forces:

The leadership of the PLO represented by its chairman, Yasir 'Arafat, has committed a new crime in a series of crimes, the most recent of which was the assassination of strugglers Abu 'Imad and Abu Ahmad. In this new crime a group of armed men under direct orders from the criminal and traitor Yasir 'Arafat violated the sanctity of Libyan territory and attacked the office of the Palestine national liberation movement--Fatah--in Tripoli. The attack took place at 2100 on 19 July 1978. The group began firing (?at random), killing two of the main strugglers of the Palestinian people. The martyrs are advanced cadre Geophysical Engineer Yusuf 'Ali Darwaish, code-named Ahmad Hassan, and Signal Corp Lt 'Imad ad-Din Mustafa Shakir 'Ayyad, code-named 'Imad ash-Shaykh. Another brother was injured.

As we mourn with the Arab nation the death of these two strugglers, we are sure that their blood will enrich the line of revolutionary change in the Palestinian and Arab homeland. If the criminals and traitors think that by this means they can liquidate the Fatah revolutionary forces, the martyrdom of these two strugglers will strengthen our resolve and increase our strength to fight the Zionist enemy, the imperialist plots, deviation and treason, regardless of the sacrifices. This heinous crime is directed against all progressive, nationalist and democratic forces and also against the 1 September Revolution headed by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who opposed the settlement and worked for its destruction and also exerted material efforts to prevent the involvement of the PLO, believing that the PLO can be extricated from the As-Sadat-Saudi alliance.

To transfer the struggle to Libyan territory and to violate this territory leads us to believe that 'Arafat has other accomplices tied to him by the common desire to undermine the existing militant relations between our movement and the 1 September Revolution headed by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. We are awaiting the results of current investigations by the Libyan authorities in these murders. We will issue a separate statement to this effect.

Our Palestinian and Arab masses will not accept that the support given to Yasir 'Arafat should be transformed into bullets directed against the Palestinian Arab people and their strugglers. We point out that this issue must be understood by all nationalist Arab regimes lest their support, which is directed against the Zionist enemy, be transformed into a means for destruction and liquidation.

The circle of this bloody liquidation is getting ever wider and forces the national, progressive and democratic elements to face and confront it, because these elements will eventually be the target of this liquidation and because the responsibility of confronting this liquidation is placed upon their shoulders.

For our part, and in view of these campaigns of liquidation, we find that it is our right to defend ourselves because this is part of our struggle to deepen the line of armed struggle to which we are committed, both in theory and practice.

Signed, the Palestinian national liberation movement--Fatah-the Revolutionary Council, Beirut, 21 July 1978

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH NORTH KOREAN VICE PRESIDENT

JN211855Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1600 GMT 21 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, met in Damascus last evening with Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and vice president of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea. The meeting was attended on the Palestinian side by brother Abu Jihad, member of the Fatah movement Central Committee and of the Al-'Asifah Forces General Command; 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, PLO official spokesman [passage indistinct].

The radio correspondent has learned that the meeting dealt with the possibility of reviewing relations between the Palestinian revolution and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea. Comrade Pak Song-chol stressed his country's firm position to support and assist the Palestinian people and their armed struggle under the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

'ARAFAT MEETS LEBANESE NATIONALIST DELEGATION

JN221842Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1800 GMT 22 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar yesterday met with a delegation from the Central Council of the Lebanese Nationalist forces and parties. The conferees reviewed the recent developments in Lebanon, especially the incidents which the isolationist forces brought to a head against the Arab deterrent forces. The conferees made a comprehensive and concentrated review of the issue of sending the army to certain regions near Beirut and in the south. The conferees also discussed other issues of interest to the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement. It was agreed to continue intensive meetings between the command of the Palestinian revolution and the Central Council of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement to cope with any imminent developments in Lebanon. The meeting was held in cordial and fraternal atmosphere.

FATAH OFFICIAL MEETS WITH KUWAITI FOREIGN MINISTER

JN231804Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1600 GMT 23 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee, yesterday met with Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah. The meeting dealt with recent developments in the area, especially in Lebanon, and the issue of Arab solidarity. Brother Abu 'Iyad said that the meeting was fruitful and objective and that there was an identity of viewpoints. Abu 'Iyad added that he stressed the Palestinian revolution's interest in preserving its good relations with Kuwait.

Brother Abu 'Iyad also met with Kuwaiti Minister of Interior Shaykh Nawaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, who acquainted him with the results of investigation into the assassination of martyr struggler 'Ali Nasir Yasin, late director of the PLO office in Kuwait, at the hands of Iraqi intelligence agents.

OMAN

OMANI REBELS CLAIM GOVERNMENT TROOPS KILLED IN AMBUSH

LD221520Y Aden Voice of Oman Revolution in Arabic 1545 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD/EA

[Text of military communique issued by the forces of the People's Liberation Army operating in the Central Zone of the Southern Region of Oman, Dhofar]

[Text] On 7 July, a group of our armed forces in the Central Zone of the Southern Region set up an ambush along the Red Line Road. At 1950 an enemy military convoy arrived from the north, moving toward the south coast. As it entered the ambush, our revolutionaries fired on it with machineguns and rockets. Our forces gave the enemy no chance of escape throughout the battle, which lasted 25 minutes.

Enemy losses in this battle were as follows: 28 killed or wounded; two 75-mm guns destroyed; six vehicles, including that of the commander of the convoy, completely destroyed. The commander's vehicle was of the Landrover type and was carrying radio equipment. The commander was killed. Fire was seen blazing in the enemy's vehicles, and the enemy was unable to move his dead and wounded until the arrival of ambulances and fire engines from Salalah, one hour after the battle.

Our comrades returned safely to base carrying the banners of victory and promising the martyrs of the revolution to continue the struggle until the homeland is liberated and united.

Soon after this battle, the enemy declared a state of full alert in his regular and tribal forces. On the following day, enemy forces mounted a hysterical attack on the area extending from the Red Line to the Ho Chi Minh Trail, using helicopters and fighter aircraft for a full week. During this campaign, the enemy employed the most base methods of threats and terror and torture against our people in this region. However, the enemy failed miserably to achieve his objectives.

We apologize for the delay in broadcasting this communique, which was for reasons beyond our control.

Issued by the People's Liberation Army of the Patriotic Front for the Liberation of Oman, Dhofar Region.

SAUDI ARABIA

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN ARRIVES IN AT-TA'IF

LD221250Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1038 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Summary] King Husayn of Jordan arrived at At-Ta'if at noon today on a visit to the kingdom. He was welcomed at the airport by King Khalid and Prince Abdullah, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard.

KING KHALID RECEIVES SOMALI PRESIDENT SIAD BARRE

LD231838Y Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpt] At 1830 today a meeting took place at Ar-Ri'asah Palace in At-Ta'if between the Saudi and Somali sides led by His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Excellency President Mohamed Siad Barre. The meeting was attended on the Saudi side by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and head of the National Guard; His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation; His Excellency Dr Rashad Fir'awn, private adviser to his majesty the king; and His Excellency Shaykh Hisham Nazir, minister of planning. Attending on the Somali side were His Excellency Dr Omar Arteh Ghalib, minister of the presidency; His Excellency Dr Hussein Abd al-Qadir Qasim, minister of mineral and water development; and a number of members of the Somali delegation.

His excellency the Somali president arrived in At-Ta'if at 1300 today.

U.S. ROVING AMBASSADOR ATHERTON ARRIVES IN AT-TA'IF

LD222106Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1815 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Text] At-Ta'if--Alfred Atherton, U.S. roving ambassador in the Middle East, arrived in At-Ta'if this evening on a 2-day visit to the kingdom. He was welcomed by Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansuri, foreign under secretary, and John West, U.S. ambassador to the kingdom.

Meets With Foreign Minister

LD231105Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1016 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpt] At-Ta'if, 23 July--The foreign minister, His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal held a meeting in At-Ta'if today with Mr Alfred Atherton, special U.S. envoy to the Middle East. The meeting lasted about 2 hours and was attended by Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansuri, under secretary for political affairs in the Foreign Ministry, and the U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

U.S. UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE COOPER ARRIVES IN JIDDA

LD212322Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2135 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Jidda, 21 July--Richard Cooper, U.S. under secretary of state for economic affairs, arrived in Jidda this evening on a 3-day visit to the kingdom during which he will hold talks with His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister.

Mr Cooper was welcomed on arrival by 'Abdallah 'Ali Rida, Foreign Ministry under secretary for economic affairs; the U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia and a protocol representative in the Foreign Ministry.

The purpose of Mr Cooper's visit is to brief Saudi officials on the results of the recent economic summit in Bonn.

INTERIOR MINISTER COMMENTS ON RED SEA, GULF SECURITY

JN231715Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1430 GMT 23 Jul 78 JN

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 23 July--Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi interior minister, has called on the Arab states to work tirelessly and continuously to gain further support from the countries of the world, especially the United States in order to deprive Israel of the favored position it once enjoyed due to the absence of an Arab lobby.

In a statement published in Riyadh today, Prince Nayif said he is confident the results would be in the interests of the Arab nation if there is sound, clear and realistic planning based on a mature understanding of the Arab cause.

Speaking about Arab propaganda in this respect, the Saudi interior minister expressed the hope that the Arab media will succeed in neutralizing the big powers and reducing Zionist pressure on them so these powers can work to achieve peace without being influenced by Zionist falsehoods.

Regarding Saudi Arabia's position on Red Sea security, Prince Nayif said that his country is trying to keep the Red Sea and other sensitive areas out of the international power struggle.

Regarding Saudi Arabia's relationship with the gulf states, Prince Nayif said that due to its strategic and spiritual position, Saudi Arabia finds itself obliged to consult and coordinate with the gulf states in the interests of the area and for the sake of protecting their resources and national sovereignty.

Regarding the outcome of the meetings with his gulf counterparts, the Saudi interior minister said: My meetings with them were permeated by an atmosphere of mutual understanding and cooperation. We were in full agreement in view of the common feeling about the importance of the security and stability of the gulf and the necessity of keeping the area out of the big power struggle.

Prince Nayif stressed that the policy of diversifying sources of weapons affords the opportunity of choosing the best and most up-to-date weapons required by the importing countries.

U.S. REPORTEDLY ISSUES THREAT TO SYRIA

NC231456Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1417 GMT 23 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Jidda, 23 July--In a dispatch from Beirut, quoting well-informed Arab sources, the Saudi newspaper AL-MEDINAH AL-MUNAWWARAH reports today that the U.S. State Department has sent a strongly worded letter to the Syrian Foreign Ministry demanding the withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanon.

The paper says that the U.S. letter threatened that if the Syrian forces did not withdraw from Lebanon, Israel would occupy the Lebanese coastal area from Sidon to Tripoli.

The paper adds that Syrian President Hafiz Al-Asad has sent an envoy with the U.S. threat to the Soviet Union by special plane. Moscow has promised to offer Syria every assistance in the measures it adopts in confronting Israeli occupation of Lebanon.

UAE

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES YAR, UK AMBASSADORS

JN231821Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1705 GMT 23 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 23 July--His Excellency Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi, UAE foreign minister, received this morning His Excellency Muhammad Sayyid al-Qutabi, YAR ambassador to the UAE. During the meeting, a discussion was held on bilateral relations and the task of the Arab League committee entrusted with investigating the situation between the YAR and the PDRY.

The foreign minister also received His Excellency David Arthur Roberts, British ambassador to the UAE. During the meeting, the two sides discussed bilateral relations, ways to promote them and the date of the next meeting of the two countries' joint committee.

ERITREAN FRONT OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN ABU DHABI

JN230718Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0625 GMT 23 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 23 July--Ahmad Nasir, chairman of the Executive Council of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Revolutionary Council, arrived here today at dawn on a 2-day visit to the UAE as part of a tour of several states in the area. The Eritrean official will meet with UAE officials to discuss the latest developments in the Eritrean arena.

Meets With Foreign Minister

JN231128Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1025 GMT 23 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 23 July--His Excellency Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi, foreign minister, today met with the Eritrean Liberation Front delegation headed by Ahmad Nasir, chairman of the Executive Council of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Revolutionary Council, who is currently visiting the UAE. The meeting was attended by Muhammad 'Umar, the front's representative in Iraq.

In a statement to the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY following the meeting, Nasir said that he discussed the latest developments in the Eritrean arena with his excellency, the minister. He briefed his excellency on the Ethiopian scheme against the Eritrean revolution which aims at liquidating the revolution and annihilating the Eritrean people.

Nasir said that the fierce fighting, which began 2 months ago, is still continuing on all fronts. Eritrean revolutionaries are violently repulsing the aggressive policy of the Ethiopian regime in Addis Ababa. He said that this regime is using all sorts of weapons, planes, tanks, artillery and rocket launchers to create a new military reality which, in turn, will affect the international and political situation.

Nasir praised the UAE's support for the Eritrean revolution. He affirmed that the revolution will continue the struggle until it achieves national independence and realizes its legitimate objectives.

YEMEN--PDRY

MUHAMMAD: NO TOLERANCE TO BE SHOWN TOWARD COUP PARTICIPANTS

LD211702Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers, has declared that the United Political Organization-National Front [UPONF] and the government of the revolution deal with every person on the basis of his practical stand toward the abortive coup attempt. He said: No tolerance can be shown toward anyone who has used arms and caused the death of innocents and betrayed the homeland and the revolution.

In an interview with the weekly ASIA AND AFRICA, which is published in Paris, he explained that a group of tribes and some men discharged from the armed forces, on whom the deviationist Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali had lavished money and cars, were the only ones who had backed the deviationist. He pointed out that the regular army of our country is [word indistinct] trained and armed by and subject to the directions of the party. We regard it as the basis of our power and defense capability.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad stressed that the drums of war now being beaten by the warmongers had found no response among our peoples. He said: We shall continue to stand against war among the Yemenis because we all know what the objectives and dangers of such a war are, and we know the intentions of those who are pushing toward war. Of course, they are not Yemenis.

BULGARIAN EXPERTS REPORTEDLY ARRIVE IN ADEN

JN221443Y South Yemen Freedom Radio [Clandestine] in Arabic to South Yemen 1300 GMT 22 Jul 78 JN

[Text] An official spokesman of the National Unified Front [Al-Jabah al-Watinyyah al-Muwahhadah] of South Yemen has announced that 80 Bulgarian experts have arrived in Aden to help reorganize the ruling wing of the National Front. The spokesman added that the government in Aden has submitted a request for CEMA, which is under Soviet supervision, to support Aden in view of the Arab boycott of South Yemen.

The spokesman of the National Unified Front of South Yemen renewed the call on all Arab countries to decisively confront this dangerous communist design which is jeopardizing the whole Arab nation.

In another development, the National Unified Front of South Yemen has asked Arab Red Sea countries to hold a summit to take measures against the Soviet advance in the area. The front also asked Arab governments to withdraw their recognition of the treacherous and agent regime in Aden and to express solidarity with the National Unified Front, which is the representative of the national grouping opposing the agen regime in Aden.

YEMEN--YAR

PRESIDENT SALIH GRANTS INTERVIEW TO KUWAITI PAPER

JN231526Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 Jul 78 JN

[Excerpts] Yesterday, the Kuwaiti paper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM published an interview with brother Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces. The interview was granted to the paper's representative during his visit to the YAR. The following is a text [as heard] of the interview in which the representative of the paper started by congratulating the president for gaining the people's confidence which they demonstrated by electing him as president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces:

The president said: Thank you. I would like to convey my greetings and gratitude, through the Kuwaiti paper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, to the fraternal people of Kuwait and to the respected amir. Kuwait has supported and continues to support us in our battle against backwardness. Despite the heavy responsibility, I feel proud of the confidence which the people gave me. In view of this confidence, and by the help of God and the people, I will succeed in performing this duty.

Answering a question on the next phase in the YAR, the president said: Yemen is implementing a 5-year plan which aims at achieving better standards in the fields of economy, culture, education, health, administration, transportation, industry, agriculture and various other areas. The goal of the next step will be to achieve further accomplishments and to carry out the 5-year plan because our concern is development and construction. Therefore, we are concerned about stability because this provides the best atmosphere for development.

Regarding the security of the gulf area and the peninsula and the stormy trends in the area, the representative of AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM asked: Other than the Arab bond, there is a firm link on the level of national security. Is there any specific plan to cope with the trends which are jeopardizing the whole area, such as establishing a unified security system?

The president answered: We in Yemen are part of the Arabian Peninsula, and we share the same concerns as our brothers in the peninsula and the gulf. Therefore, we are concerned about protecting the whole area against any threat or danger. We will not hesitate to coordinate with our brothers to defend the area against any grave situation.

Regarding relations between the YAR and Kuwait and Kuwaiti progressive stands, the president said: As I mentioned earlier, Kuwait continues to support our struggle against backwardness with all kind of help. Thus, our relations with Kuwait are strong.

The final question dealt with the YAR's current and future position on the Arabs' greatest cause--Palestine. The president said: There is no doubt that all Arabs agree on one goal--to restore the usurped land and enable the Palestinians to regain their legitimate rights under the leadership of the PLO. Our position in the YAR stems from our belief that we are a part of the Arab nation and are committed to Arab interests and Arab unanimity.

SALIH GRANTS INTERVIEW TO INA CORRESPONDENT

JN201700Y Baghdad INA in English 1600 GMT 20 Jul 78 JN

[Text] San'a', 20 July--Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic described the Iraqi-Yemeni relations as deep and strong.

Speaking to an INA correspondent here today, President Salih said Iraq has tangibly contributed to the development progress in Yemen, and we are always keen over boosting brotherly relations with all Arab brethren.

Referring to the importance of stability in Yemen, President Salih said: The stability we are enjoying since the assassination of President al-Ghashmi was due to the cooperation and steadfastness of our people. He pointed out that this stability blocked the way before culprits from achieving their objective in creating panic and disturbances in the country. President Salih was optimistic that affairs will proceed toward the better.

The Yemeni president affirmed that the Yemeni people are aware of the significance of carrying on the march for building the new state and achieving further accomplishments.

On his country's policy toward Arab issues and particularly the Palestine and Red Sea issues, President Salih said there is no change in his country's policy, adding that it was natural that his country's relations with South Yemen would strain following the assassination of President al-Ghashmi. But he pointed out that his country is keen over working to achieve unity of both Yemens.

He added that North Yemen would carry on efforts and struggle with all legal and just means for achieving this unity despite all problems and obstacles facing it. The Yemeni president expressed confidence that all attempts to undermine this unity would fail.

President Salih also said that his country's call upon the Arab League to despatch a fact-finding mission is still standing.

SALIH DENIES DEFENSE PACT WITH SAUDI ARABIA

JN221710Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1650 GMT 22 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 22 July--YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has denied that his country has signed a defense agreement with Saudi Arabia.

In a statement to the Lebanese newspaper AL-ANWAR published today, President Salih said that the assassination of the late YAR president, Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi, and the aggravation of the internal situation in Aden are part of foreign designs to drag the entire area into wars aimed at harming the Arabian Peninsula.

President Salih said that his country is not ready to conduct a dialog with Aden because Aden absolutely does not believe in the method of dialog and rapprochement.

President Salih said that the late president, al-Ghashmi, was eager to continue the dialog with the South Yemeni rulers despite his knowledge of their Marxist affiliation because he believed in the unity of Yemen. However, the Aden authorities did not respond to him and conspired against him. Thus, he gave his life as a price of his patriotism.

President Salih added that the regime in Aden has proven that it absolutely does not believe in the method of dialog regardless of the claims contained in statements by the regime's officials. Therefore, it is futile to hold a dialog with this regime.

SOMALI DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SAN'A' 21 JULY

JN211325Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 21 Jul 78 JN

[Text] A delegation from the Somali Democratic Republic, led by Brig Gen 'Abdallah Fadil, member of the Central Committee of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, arrived in San'a' at 1030 today.

In a statement to the SABA' NEWS AGENCY, Fadil said that the purpose of his visit was to convey the congratulations of President Siad Barre, the Somali Government and people to brother Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, on the occasion of his election as president of the republic. He expressed the hope that the YAR will progress under Salih's wise leadership. Fadil also stated that he will convey an oral message to the brother president and commander in chief of the armed forces from his brother, President Siad Barre. The message deals with political and economic relations between the two fraternal countries. The delegation was welcomed on its arrival by brothers 'Ali al-Matari, minister of agriculture; Ibrahim (al-Qipti), under secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and the director of protocol in the Foreign Ministry. Abd an-Nur Ahmad Mahmud, the Somali ambassador in San'a', was also present.

Received by Salih

JN221311Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 Jul 78 JN

[Text] At 1100 today Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received in his office at the Republican Palace the Somali delegation which is currently visiting the YAR. The delegation is led by 'Abdallah Fadil, member of the Central Committee of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party.

During the meeting, 'Abdallah Fadil conveyed to the president an oral message from his brother, Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre. He also conveyed to him the congratulations of the Somali president, government and people on his election as president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces. The meeting was attended by brother Ibrahim (al-Kibdi), Foreign Ministry under secretary, and 'Abd an-Nur Ahmad Mahmud, Somali ambassador in San'a'.

FOREIGN MINISTER SENDS LETTER TO ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY

JN221320Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Brother 'Abdallah al-Asnaj, minister of foreign affairs, has sent a letter to the Arab League secretary general on the importance of applying the decisions of the Arab League Council regarding the ruling clique in Aden. The foreign minister stressed the need to cut telecommunications as well as to halt aid in various other fields so that the pan-Arab purpose of the decisions of the Arab League Council may be achieved.

The memo also includes the YAR's rejection of the false allegations of the ruling clique in Aden regarding military concentrations. It notes the YAR's readiness to receive the Arab League military mission. The memo also points out the YAR's rejection of any mediation between the two parts of Yemen until the southern sector returns to the domain of Arabism and Islam.

TEXT OF AS-SADAT'S SPEECH TO ASU 22 JULY

NC221430Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0946 GMT 22 Jul 78 NC

[Text of speech by President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat to the ASU Central Committee on the occasion of the 23 July Revolution anniversary--live]

[Text] In the name of God, brothers and sisters: We meet today while we are having a historical rendezvous with two momentous commitments. The first commitment is a pledge made on the 26th anniversary of the giant 23 July Revolution--a pledge that we will donate all efforts and sweat in all faith and insistence so that the 23 July Revolution can proceed on its sound course, which was achieved by the 15 May Revolution. All these things are donated in order to preserve the humanism of man and so that every citizen will accede to his right to his land while enjoying security and safety; while being protected by the supremacy of the law in facing any distress, coercion or discrimination; and while believing that rights are no gifts and that duty is no forced labor.

Therefore, we all, the masses of Egypt's people, proclaimed on 11 September 1971 in the document proclaiming the constitution that the dignity of the individual is a natural reflection of the homeland's dignity. This is so because the individual is the cornerstone, is the edifice of the homeland and because the authority, strength and prestige of the homeland lies in the value of the individual, his work and his dignity. We also said that the supremacy of the law is not a safeguard required only for the freedom of the individual, but it is at the same time the sole basis of the legality of the authority.

This is what we announced when our permanent constitution was promulgated in September 1971. In this historic proclamation we also put on record that we accept, proclaim and grant ourselves this constitution, affirming our determination to defend, protect and respect it.

Now, while we have a rendezvous with the beginning of the 27th year of the struggle of our giant revolution, we renew the pledge and confirm the commitment that in our arduous, green march we will adhere only to freedom as a way to development and to the building of man. We renew the pledge and confirm the commitment that we will only recognize law as a shield for the freedom and dignity of man. We renew the pledge and confirm the commitment that we will only act through democracy. We will stand on the side of democracy to face all internal and external challenges so that we may bolster the lofty edifice erected by Egypt's human being--master of himself, dignified in his land, great in his insistence and solidity, and triumphant through freedom and dignity--for the sake of the present generation, which has reached the peak of endurance, and for the sake of an upcoming generation which will receive the raised banners from us with proud and brilliant heads, God willing. These heads, which will bow only to God, will never turn away from the struggle of love, good and peace, while the trail is being blazed with daring hearts and a patient faith.

Brothers and sisters, this is our first commitment at our historic meeting today. This is a commitment made by all of us--the rulers and the ruled. However, and concerning our second commitment, it is faithfulness to what we had agreed on when we held our extraordinary meeting on 22 June.

We had agreed that our meeting today would mark the declaration of the results of a major democratic dialog in which the Egyptian family would participate--in complete freedom--through its parties, organizations, unions and all the working forces in our country. The aim was that together and with complete understanding, cooperation and faith in our objective, we should agree on what sound democratic practice we should have. In my speech during the extraordinary session, I described this dialog as one of self-searching and contemplation over what has become of our democratic experiment, especially after the referendum. It is also a discussion on what things we may, on the basis of our free will and conviction, lay down as constitutional and moral controls that would not hold back or restrict the democratic line as much as they would pave a sound course for it, strengthen it, arm it and safeguard it against any attempt to undermine democracy.

We all recall the recent sinister attempts by the alliance of enemies and adversaries. I am talking about the stray left, which has dedicated itself, and wanted to dedicate Egypt, to serving the ambitions of foreign powers, claiming that chaos and ruin represent popular uprising. I am also talking about the feudalist right, which wanted to come out of its grave. They both imagined that democracy was their way to destroy all that we built in 25 years and to have our Egypt permanently wounded, divided and disfigured. It was as if the revolution had chosen democracy to hand it to these bitter, grudge-bearing people as a weapon to strike at the people, mislead the people and abort democracy.

You no doubt recall, brothers and sisters, that before the extraordinary meeting of your committee, they claimed that we were preparing to abandon democracy. They claimed that we were preparing to revive one-man rule and one-party oppression, and that the gates of the detention camps were being reopened to display coercion and torture with no regard for the law, and so on. They imagined that dissolving one party or suspending another would herald the collapse of democracy, thus endangering Egypt's prestige and stability at home and abroad.

You certainly also remember that from this very rostrum, the rostrum of the Egyptian family, I stressed three facts to you. The first was that democracy is my battle and that I would go out into the streets if necessary to fight any violation of the people's security, safety and dignity. [applause]

The second fact was that there would be absolutely no return to the autocratic rule or one party domination. The third fact was that the controls I was asking for were only shields for ethics and values meant to strengthen and deepen the course of democracy so that we could achieve our sublime goal: a society of free people participating in the building of a free society. This is why I said that the code of honor for a sound democratic practice meant a code of ethics so that we could safeguard the practice against disgrace.

Brothers and sisters, I allow myself to ask again: Why did I ask all the members of the Egyptian family to protect democracy with a shield of ethics? I tell you and I tell every man and woman of the deep-rooted Egyptian people who were the first to establish a stable state and whose civilization was the first in history 7,000 years ago, that democracy is not stipulations and laws but a way of life. We live it every day. Stipulations and laws are man's means of protecting this way of life in an orderly society.

The principles of democracy are not new to our century or generation. The principles of democracy are the principles of human conduct. They are ancient principles laid down throughout centuries of thought and freedom. Therefore, the principles are not new. However, what is new and what continues to renew itself ever since human society came into being is the application of these principles to our daily life.

Therefore, democracy--as it was described by a thinker of a past generation--is essentially an ethical problem. It is imperative for us to face this ethical problem daily.

Man has a good and bad nature. The human mind can use its superiority to invent weapons of evil. Likewise, the human minds can also use its creativity to uphold good. If good triumphs, then democracy triumphs and man triumphs through it. How splendid it is to say that the noblest and most sacrosanct title is the title of man.

As I have previously told you in this hall, no man can shackle the ideas kindled in the mind. However, if leadership is transformed into one based on coercion, then it moves from success based on respect for the people's will to failure produced by abolishing this freedom and by vesting it in one will. This is tyranny.

Brothers and sisters, when I called for the state of science and faith, this call was not a slogan made to attract the masses by its brilliance, but it was a call which had its roots in the democracy and freedom in our people's life. Science is the surge of the human mind--liberated from bonds and shackles--toward building what is good and erecting the edifice of progress for the sake of man. Faith is commitment to the principles, values and ethics called for by religions. In reality, the religions--before and after the divine religions--were nothing but a continuing struggle waged to free the human mind and prove its freedom and dignity. Religion will never be a shackle. God Almighty has made man different by giving him a mind, by releasing his talents and by creating man in his own image. This is our authentic understanding of the meaning of freedom and democracy. The call for freedom will remain stronger than the call of the tyrants and stronger than the empires. The tyrants have gone; the empires have collapsed; freedom has survived; and the free man who does not use his freedom to encroach on the freedom of others has triumphed.

The U.S. Declaration of Independence issued during the U.S. revolution, and also the French revolution, declared that the natural rights of man granted him by God are life, freedom and pursuit of happiness. Therefore, freedom is a natural right. However, the practice of freedom depends on the approval of the group, if anarchy is to be eliminated. Absolute freedom is the freedom of the jungle. As long as man chooses to live in society, he must give up part of his freedom to this society.

In a socialist democratic society, this represents the balance between the rights and duties of the individual and the rights and duties of the society. Therefore, protection of freedom is the responsibility of the society, and protection of the society is the responsibility of the individual.

What I am now presenting to you, brothers and sisters, is neither a contrivance nor an invention, but it is the epitome of the human intellect everywhere and the end product of man's struggle for freedom and dignity ever since society came into being. It distinguishes democracy and freedom as a method of man's life. This has always been my conviction since I was destined to work in politics and to dedicate my efforts, sweat and blood in fighting the battle of freedom.

At this juncture it pleases me to cite a passage which grips my feelings and conforms with my conviction whenever I read it. This passage came in one of the speeches of U.S. President Roosevelt when he said: If democracy is to live, it must become an effective force in the daily life of the people. It should also make the men and the women, whose loyalty we seek, feel that it is truly useful for the security and reassurance of every individual. He then said: Democracy has a fighting nature that qualifies it to preserve life in the face of social oppression which threatens it from within and military aggression which threatens it from the outside.

Brothers and sisters, our call for establishing moral controls on the practice of democracy is not a trick to impose restrictions and shackles. Nor does it mean going back on democracy, as the misleading and falsifying statements like to rumor. Our call stems from a deep and pure belief that the responsibility of a free society is to protect its freedom and to arm it with what will ward off the calamities of attack. That is why we said that morals and values represent controls on the practice of democracy. This is why I also say that democracy is my battle in any position I may be in, whether ruler or ruled, until God calls me to account, satisfied in spirit and conscience that I have fulfilled the pledge and honored my obligation.

Brothers and sisters, I have received a report from Dr Mustafa Khalil, secretary of the Central Committee, summing up the trends of the democratic debate that has been carried out by the parties, organizations, trade unions, cooperative societies and many opinion-makers throughout Egypt from one end to the other. The report sums up the views expressed regarding the practice of democracy, the philosophy of socialist democracy and the moral code of honor. The majority of the views are in agreement on the following points:

1. Adherence to the principles of the 23 July Revolution and work for its protection and continuation along the sound democratic course brought about by the 15 May Revolution.

2. Adherence to the principles of national unity, social peace, the alliance of the working people's forces and commitment to the pan-Arab line in our battles abroad.

3. Adherence to the socialist and political gains achieved by the 23 July and 15 May revolutions for the workers and the peasants. These gains mean at least 50 percent democratic representation for them on the various levels.

4. Egypt is part of the Arab nation, performing its pioneering task to achieve Arab unity.

5. Emphasis on the fact that the constitution is the only source for defining our rights and duties and the meaning of our social system. In our application of our socialist democratic system we must adhere to the principles and rules stipulated in the constitution. In our definition of socialist democracy and in the laws we develop, we must adhere to our Arab, Islamic cultural values and be guided by the contemporary ideas which are compatible with these values.

6. That society be developed in a democratic way and with the legitimate means stipulated by law.

7. Commitment to socialist democracy as the basis of our economic and political system is represented by political freedom for the individual and his social and economic liberation in a manner that will insure for him the exercise of his political rights in an efficient and effective manner and that will insure the achievement of social justice.

Thus, a sound balance will be achieved between the interest of the individual and the interest of everybody on the one hand, and between the material and spiritual needs of man on the other. The door to forming the theory to support our socialist democracy should be left open to further research.

8. Complete rejection of any reverses in our democratic course or our economic and social structure. There will be no going back to feudalism, exploitation and the society of the privileged few at the expense of the majority of the people. There will be no going back to the totalitarian system and the one-organization system. Under democratic practice there is no place for those who corrupted political life before or after the 23 July Revolution.

9. Total rejection of the call for atheism, bloody class struggle and violation of man's humanitarianism through class dictatorship.

10. Commitment in the dialog to good manners, mutual respect, objectivity and refraining from abuse.

11. The popular unanimity in support of the principles of the latest referendum of 25 May 1978 confirms the people's determination to adhere to sound democratic practice and refusal to allow the exploitation of the atmosphere of freedom and democracy to undermine the democratic system from within.

12. The laws on political parties and social peace and other existing laws are sufficient legal guarantees for the protection of freedom and democratic practice, with adherence to the right, under these laws, to appeal to the judiciary against any decision. These laws exclude those who corrupted political life before and after the 23 July Revolution, as the people decided in the referendum.

13. The vast majority of the Egyptian people have proved their actual commitment to the values and principles stemming from our spiritual and cultural heritage in their conduct of democratic practice in an atmosphere of freedom and supremacy of the law. However, the state institutions, the political parties, the trade unions and the societies should each issue an ethical code of honor for the exercise of democracy, including the controls of conduct in line with the spiritual and cultural values and principles of the Egyptian people. Each of these groups should shoulder the responsibility for taking to task the few who violate it.

14. Call for adherence to the multiparty system and for opening the way for new parties. This should be encouraged by considering reducing the mandatory minimum of People's Assembly members required for forming a new party.

15. Insistence on not allowing the formation of parties on sectarian, religious or factional bases, and banning the unions, centers of work and production, and educational institutions from party activity.

16. Political activity should be based on the principle that it is an essential element in the exercise of democratic rule that the opposition should be objective, detached from incitement and doubt-casting, honest, and committed to the national interests and to social peace and national unity. A government which has the support of the majority party or which is formed by the majority party is the government of all Egypt and should treat its supporters and its opposition equally under the canopy of freedom and supremacy of the law.

17. The government should consult the opposition parties on national and fateful issues.

18. All the necessary conditions for party activity must be provided. Parties should attach special importance to studying the proposed developments plans, policies and bills. The annual congress of every party should draw up a program for dealing with the various national issues. The parties may seek the opinion of the unions, societies and people of knowledge and experience.

19. Abidance by the spiritual values in all actions and decisions by the government and the parties.

20. Action inside the parties must be carried out in a spirit of full democracy permitting the parties to carry out a positive role in public life. A decision by an individual or the will of a minority must not dominate the parties, but the parties must express the opinions which their members form as a result of knowing the feelings of the masses. The right of the party members inside their party organizations to bring the party's leaders to task if they deviate from their duties must be guaranteed.

21. The political leaders must be an example in self-denial and in placing the public interest above other considerations. They must exert continuous efforts to win the confidence of the masses.

22. The continued application of the decision by the president of the republic to give aid to the parties which request it.

23. Speeding up the promulgation of the law pertaining to the socialist prosecutor and the law pertaining to the supreme constitutional court.

24. Press ownership by the people is the guarantee for the expression of free opinion. The press has become, as the people decided, one of the powers of the state. The press code of honor must condemn any charges against an innocent person if these charges are not substantiated by proof. It must also condemn any attempt to stir up doubt which is not based on truth. The Press Higher Council must be reformed and a new publications law must be issued stressing the freedom of the press and defining its responsibilities and commitments. All papers must be given the opportunity to publish the various opinions.

25. Providing an opportunity to the various parties to express their opinions in the information media on the issues and policies which are being considered.

26. Amending the name of the ASU Central Committee to conform with the method of the present exercise of democracy.

Brothers and sisters, these are the points which the report by the secretary general summarizes. I am really pleased with this national awareness of the issues of freedom and democracy and with this commitment to further democracy through responsible practices which respect opinions and counteropinions and believe that there can be no democracy if there is no opposition. I declare to you and to the people that I consider these points, without any exception or reservation, as positive and constructive ideas confirming the democratic nature of the Egyptian people and also confirming the determination to exercise serious democracy. We do not want a democracy in which the opposition is suffocated, and we do not want the majority to overshadow the presence of the opposition and its activities. We also reject an opposition which imposes the terror of the minority and stirs up bloody struggle.

If opposition is part of the structure of democratic rule, then the rule of majority will is the democratic principle. We want an opposition which rectifies and does not destroy and which reveals the mistakes and does not resort to defamation when there are no mistakes. We want an opposition which respects the rules of dialog and fears God and the homeland and does not accuse a citizen if it has no evidence and does not cast doubt in any action if it has no convincing argument. We want an opposition which would democratically write the brightest history and would not distort the chapters of history. We want an opposition which would participate in paving the road and not fill every road with potholes and rubble in every direction. We want an opposition which springs from the national conscience and expresses it in times of difficulty and danger. All of us must be united as one man and one nation in the face of the external threats. We want an opposition which believes that Egypt is for the Egyptians--center, left and right--and that the decision of Egypt is the decision of the Egyptian capital and not a foreign capital. [applause]

I am indeed pleased by this vigilance which confirms a firm principle in the history of our struggle. This principle is that all Egypt is one people and one man in confronting foreign domination. Egypt has been true throughout its long history. It forced French imperialism to pack up and leave our land. It got rid of British imperialism. It confronted four saveage wars in the past 30 years.

Egypt has always been one voice--a voice of sacrifice for the good earth. It sacrificed its own food and it sacrificed lives. Foreign aggression does not distinguish one citizen from another. It is aggression against everyone. The issues of the country's freedom and independence have always been the litmus test of our true affiliation to our sacred soil throughout the ages and generations.

While every people has some who are weak and who absolve themselves from the sacred affiliation to their country, the Egyptian people have set for the history of national struggle the noblest examples of sacrifice, cohesion and national unity. Cases of treason have been so rare and few among this noble people that they are not worth mentioning.

Our present political struggle for peace, in its essence, motives and elements, carries all the burdens of the military struggle for the liberation of the land. This task is made more difficult because it requires extreme care in dealing with the adversary, with the international community and with all the conflicts that exist on the international scene.

We are dealing with superpowers who have their own calculations which are geared to serve the national interests of these superpowers. Some of these powers harbor ugly ambitions at the expense of our existence, free will and independence.

We are also dealing with advanced states which have predetermined alinements and views regarding our cause of destiny and which also have interests that may not necessarily be in harmony with our own national interests.

We are also dealing with a divided Arab world. Some of its immature leaders suffer from the curse of aspiring to leadership. The policies of some of its states are run by minds that are still in the phase of mental adolescence. Several regimes are still poles apart from freedom and development. All these ailments are still causing accursed differences which only benefit the enemies of the Arab nation.

At the same time we are in need of continuous, persistent work to strengthen our military power since the Soviet Union insisted on putting pressure on us with the aim of turning whatever arms we had into scrap metal to impose humiliation on us. Thanks be to God, we were able to break the monopoly of arms. [applause]

All these factors, with the consequences and ambitions involved, are undoubtedly trying to penetrate us and to strike at the unity, cohesion and stability of our people. Some forces hostile to us have found some people who allowed themselves to become spokesmen for these forces and to help these forces achieve their ambitions at the expense of national unity and under the pretext of freedom of opinion. This constitutes a part of a major plot which not only surrounds us but also extends like an octopus to nearty states and wants to keep extending until it strangles us.

This is a serious, or rather an extremely serious, situation. Therefore, any internal move by an stray group to exploit democracy to strike at the whole edifice must be exposed to the strongest light, and the people must confront it as one force and one front.

These few people are regrettably unashamed and do not retract their steps in disgrace as they see what is happening in Israel, where there is complete rallying on matters which they consider to affect their security and destiny.

When we held the joint conference with Chairman Willy Brandt, Chancellor Kreisky and the Israeli opposition leader after the Vienna talks, the head of one of our press establishments asked the Israeli opposition leader about the position of the Israeli opposition regarding the Begin government and the role of the Israeli opposition in the peace process. What was the answer? You probably heard today, yesterday and the day before yesterday about what is going on between the government and the opposition inside the Israeli Knesset, and about the bitter conflict there. However, when the head of an Egyptian press establishment asked the Israeli opposition leader in Vienna about the attitude of the opposition, the answer was that the fact that there is a ruling party and there is opposition is a form of democracy, but we are all one nation when it comes to issues of our destiny, and we stand like one man for Israel. This was the answer of the Israeli opposition leader despite the bitter conflict that has been going on in the Knesset.

I present this as a lesson to those who have tried to exploit our democracy by adopting positions dictated by the Soviet Union and who only utter what Radio Moscow propagates. All this is an exploitation of democracy and the freedom of opinion. Yes, this is the lesson provided by our adversaries in Israel when the opposition leader says that on matters of destiny we are all one nation and one man. These people [who exploit democracy in Egypt] should be ashamed of themselves as they hear this.

Brothers and sisters, the question of choosing a philosophy for the application of socialist democracy, which we have accepted as our course of construction, development and freedom, cannot be settled by the discussions which have taken place in the course of the democratic dialog between the parties, organizations and unions, nor by the research submitted by a number of university professors. This subject must be left open to more dialog and research until we agree on something that will be right and that will stem from close and integrated study.

This is because the problem is not related to the principles of socialist democracy--the principles of which are almost established in international thinking. The main problem is application in accordance with our history and traditions, and the nature of our people, who are indeed responding to their own circumstances as they face economic and social problems of a special nature. These problems are different from the problems of other nations that have chosen socialist democracy as the guarantee for freeing their livelihood from the one-class tyranny.

If man cannot live on bread alone, then freedom alone cannot fill stomachs. Therefore, we owe it to the society at this stage of domestic self-determination and liberation of the territory from foreign usurpation, we owe it to the society to leave the door open for more dialog in our universities, press and all areas of knowledge and specialization, regarding the best means of applying this course, followed by a clear definition of its constitutional, economic and social characteristics. With more such free interaction of all opinions we will, God willing, arrive at a final decision.

Brothers and sisters, I will now move on to comment on the report which I have received from the committee on the democratic dialog about the practice of democracy and the code of honor for our practicing of democracy. Permit me to present to you the following: When I called for putting controls on the practice of democracy, I did not make my call so that your dialog and proposals would inspire me to promulgate new laws or take new measures. This is so because the crisis of democracy which we are facing, brothers and sisters, is not a crisis involving laws which are required to be promulgated; nor is it a crisis of extraordinary measures which we are seeking to take. Were the matter such, this would have been the easiest course to pursue.

The crisis of democracy which we face is actually a crisis of morals. And I say with great pain and sorrow that it is a crisis of morals. I do not say this only because many sons of the people, writers and others, have diagnosed the ailment and have written saying that it is a crisis of morals. We even hear this sincere expression uttered by the popular base. When the citizens' rights are violated by bad treatment or unacceptable excuses, we hear the expression: "This is a crisis of morals."

As I told you at the beginning of this speech, democracy is not a matter of principles or laws. Democracy is first of all a matter of morals. The discharging of the sacred duty in its various forms and in all places of work will not be a sound performance serving the interests of the masses if it is not entirely committed to moral practices. It is very easy for an official who does not sense his moral duty to use legal loopholes to cover up illegal action. And there is no manmade law which is perfect or totally immune to loopholes which can only be detected in the course of implementation.

Therefore, the commitment to morals takes priority over the commitment to the law. This is what I have tried, I am trying and I will try--God willing--to inculcate in the people: The commitment to morals takes priority over the commitment to the law. As I have told you, it is very easy to take measures, promulgate laws and open detention camps. However, this is never our method and it never will be. The ties within the Egyptian family should not be the tie of laws only.

The conduct within the Egyptian family should not heed or be organized solely by law. No, conduct within the Egyptian family should be based on an ethical commitment which need not be written, but which stems from the core of history, heritage, authenticity, solidarity and belief in this people. [applause]

The building of the commitment to morals in the heart can never be brought about by a law. Nor is it possible to achieve this commitment through an extraordinary measure. However, the building of this commitment is the responsibility of the whole society over the successive generations. This building process is steered by numerous factors which begin with the small family and end up with the large family represented by the whole society. This is a long, arduous struggle being waged to fulfill one of the most difficult objectives facing the reformers and the politicians. This objective is the building of man.

The laws are factors regulating the relationships among the people in order to protect the individual against the right of someone else to trespass against his right and to safeguard society by insuring the rights of its sons and regulating the use of these rights. However, the ultimate source of any decision differentiating between good and evil and defining legitimate rights is the commitment to morals.

Words can be honest by adhering to ethics. Ruling can be honest by adhering to principles. Opposition can be honest by adhering to ethics. Dealings within a society can be honest by adhering to ethics. Therefore, when we seek to put controls on the democratic practice, that is, on our life, we do not look for shackles. Nor do we seek bonds which limit freedom, movement and creativity. Nor do we want ghosts to frighten or to endanger the momentum of man's incentive for seeking a better life.

Brothers and sisters, restrictions by their very nature run counter to the law of development --and we are a developed people. But drawing away from the ethical values imposed on us by our divine ideologies is the deepest enemy of evolution. It is even an evil materialistic call which destroys the pillars of the edifice so that confidence would be lost, so that despair would become widespread and so that stability would turn into chaos. Therefore, we have called for the ethical code of honor. We have not and we will not call for restricting any opinion, movement or development. There can be no democracy without opposing viewpoints; there can be no government without supervision; and there can be no party life without an opposition enjoying its full rights. This is our constitution. Furthermore, and above the constitution, this is the ethical commitment which safeguards the supremacy of the law against any flouting of the law insofar as its interpretation and implementation are concerned or against disregard for the law owing to dependence on an authority or an influence.

Therefore, I now call from this rostrum on this historical occasion on all organizations, unions and legitimate authorities in the country to lay down a code of honor for the work of their members, for their dealings among themselves and for their dealings with society. I call for an ethical code of honor which equally commits the ruler and the ruled.

I hope to make it clear that the democratic society does not divide the people into two classes--a ruling class and a ruled class. On the contrary, the essence of democracy lies in the fact that every citizen is a ruler and is ruled at the same time.

This is so because the ruler reaches his position only through the will of the ruled, as the representative of the ruled and under his supervision. When the ruled says no to the ruler, then the ruled is governing his fate through his decision and his free will.

The ethical code of honor, which I now call on all organizations and authorities in the country to adopt, is the code of honor which equally applies to the ruler and the ruled. I permit myself also to call on all the institutions in the state of institutions to adopt this code of honor. I call on the People's Assembly to lay down a code for the conduct of its members within the Assembly Hall, within the assembly committees and outside these committees while dealing with the masses. And this is something different from the law of the assembly or its bylaws, because this code is not made up of organizational provisions, but it is a declaration of authentic principles deriving from our country. These principles must represent the guidelines for a People's Assembly member, whether he is in the government or the opposition.

I also call on the council of ministers to adopt this code of honor. Furthermore, I see the code of honor for the ministers as defining in ethical terms the oath which they take when they assume office. We do not want ministers who promise and do not fulfil their promises, who isolate themselves in ivory towers from the masses, who look down on those who have rights, or who use obscene language unbefitting the ethics of the government. I call on all the organizations and unions to adopt a code of honor. This is so because the legal profession rescues the oppressed; the medical profession is a call of mercy; and the art of writing is honesty of expression before being a demonstration of skillful style. [applause]

Perhaps this method is new--new to the usual laws of the regime. However, we are not imitating or showing favoritism. What we are seeking is a salutary remedy for the real crisis which our society is experiencing from the terrible moral burdens that have accumulated in its outward and inward consciousness. These burdens are the product of the totalitarian rule and the centers of power, the effects of four wars over a short span of time and the diseases of a dark backwardness accompanied by a deep economic crisis.

In the initial stages of moving from totalitarian rule to consultative rule and from revolutionary legitimacy to constitutional legitimacy, we are suffering from the challenges of ambitious foreign forces that are planning to destroy us by casting doubts, fragmentation and division. The fact that we are confronted by this state of affairs, which is characteristic to our people and ideas, requires that we fight the self first, fortify ourselves against our own egos and place our hands on our wounds. We must do this before our hands become paralyzed and incapable of movement and before the wound becomes worse and begins to fester and poison all our organs while we are preoccupied with imaginary battles and trivial bickering.

Our salutary remedy will be effected by adhering to moral principles in everything we do and in every move we take. As I had told you at the beginning of my speech and as you shall see in the research that has been prepared on democratic socialism--the research which has been distributed and on which I have asked that there should be further discussions--we note that each of the great revolutions which have changed the course of history--the British revolution, the French revolution and the American revolution--have issued a declaration of rights.

Here, as you know, the 23 July Revolution will remain, God willing, a historic turning point not only in the course of our country or our Arab nation alone, but in the course of the Third World, which makes up the majority of today's world.

It would be proper--after having reviewed the basic points of the dialog that has taken place and after this discussion is completed--for the assembly of the Egyptian family to issue a declaration of rights--a declaration that would define the goals of this people, remedy all our sufferings and lay a sound strong basis for a code of ethics for every organization and for every state institution.

We now come to the duty of the socialist prosecutor. I have asked every organization to bring its members and those affiliated to it to account. The prosecutor's duty will be to extend his investigation to every organization and to the People's Assembly, which is the higher legislative authority. After this every organization should bring its members to account.

Adherence to ethics and good conduct should not be the province of the socialist prosecutor alone. It is the right of every citizen who sees any deviation from the code of honor in anything that is published by any paper owned by the people or in any action by any official in any of the state institutions to resort to the organization to which that person belongs and to the socialist prosecutor, who will carry out an investigation and send it to the organization. The organization will bring the member who had violated the code of honor to account.

I appeal to the trade unions and the various organizations in Egypt to turn the moral code of honor into an effective reality affecting the behavior of the whole society. It is the duty of the trade unions to amend their laws to insure the code is applied and the members brought to account. Each organization should deal with its own members. I also ask the boards of the unions and elected bodies to rise above personal courtesy. Society demands that they confront the crisis of morals, which is the source of our ailment.

I will give you an example. Even though it is a bit off the subject, it is basically linked with the crisis of morals. You remember that on 14 May I spoke in the People's Assembly. I had announced beforehand that the people should express their opinion on the deviation that had occurred in the democratic course. I had said that some people were trying to push democratic practice back as if the past 25 or 26 years of the people's life and the revolution had not taken place. A revolution, with all the dimensions that implies, had taken place, had established itself and had moved from revolutionary legitimacy to constitutional legitimacy. I attacked the casting of doubt and those who tried to cast doubt on Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's honesty. It later transpired that this old method was adopted by the new parties during this phase.

In the People's Assembly, I gave an example and talked about an incident which all you have heard about. It had to do with my negotiations with Brezhnev on specific types of weapons to reach Egypt before November 1972. Brezhnev agreed with me. The incident concerned an aircraft factory that would enable us to repair the aircraft in Egypt. This was in 1972. We had not yet entered 1973--the year of the battle. I told Brezhnev at the time that it was unreasonable to repair the aircraft engines in Moscow, some 5,000 km from here.

Israel could choose to start a war at any time and I would find myself in the position of having to send aircraft engines to Moscow for repairs, some 5,000 km away, not knowing whether the routes would be open or not. Therefore, I stressed this point and made it one of the seven basic points which were the cause of what happened between myself and the Soviet Union later on. There were seven basic points. That was the first point. I asked Brezhnev, so we would be able to complete our preparations for the battle, to please send to my aircraft factory any tools or machines it lacked. I would purchase them with hard currency and transport them from Moscow to Cairo with hard currency.

That was in 1972. When I returned from Moscow, as you have heard me say, I asked a brother and friend, Shaykh Khalifah, the ruler of Qatar, to transfer 1 million pounds to us so that the money would be ready for payment as an installment to the Soviet Union when it sent me what I had asked for. Brezhnev had promised he would do this and I was confident that he would do so.

The 1 million pounds were transferred to the Central Bank. I told the people in the government that they should put the sum in a special account. Why? So that no one would spend anything from it except by orders from me because at the time, as you know, hard currency was scarce and we had supply problems--thousands of problems regarding hard currency.

In 1972 I gave the battle priority over anything else. In my estimation there could be other priorities after the battle, but the battle should take precedence even if this meant our starvation. We wanted to wage our battle. This is why I said: Let us keep the 1 million pounds and let nobody dispose of it because it is there for a specific purpose.

The Soviet Union failed to fulfill its promise on this point and on the other six points. It did the opposite. Together with the United States, it issued the famous military relaxation declaration. How could there be military relaxation when Israel was 20 steps ahead of me? For me to repair an engine, I had to send it 5,000 km away to be repaired provided the route was still open. Supposing the route was not open. This would have meant our destruction.

We began the battle of expelling the Soviet experts when I received the military relaxation declaration. There was no mention or recognition of the seven points and all I had agreed upon, despite the fact that it was what had been agreed with the biggest head in the Soviet Union in the presence of all the leaders and Egyptian and Soviet delegations. The expulsion of the experts then took place.

After this, the defamation campaigns began. Some said that Egypt would not fight. They tried to stir up the students and workers here and there. I endured all these slanders. What is important is that the 1 million pounds which we had received was deposited at the Central Bank. Nobody could dispose of it except by my order. I am saying this to explain that the rule after the 23 July Revolution was no longer what it was before. When we first came to power on 23 July, we found out that there was party corruption. Some ministers exploited their posts to trade with the cotton crop. I am giving this example to say that 'Abd an-Nasir was not in need of 10 million pounds. In one stroke, 'Abd an-Nasir nationalized the canal, which is now yielding an income of $600 million. [applause]

When 'Abd an-Nasir assumed the presidency, the budget amounted to 200 million pounds. When he died, the budget amounted to $2 billion. The old mentality and methods continue to exist. I attacked this policy when I was the speaker of the assembly. After 'Abd an-Nasir's death, some people tried to sow doubts. We resisted them and carried out a quick investigation. Suppose I had died sometime between 1972 and 1974; somebody would have written a book saying: A sum of 1 million pounds is deposited in the name of the late President Anwar as-Sadat in the Central Bank and it cannot be cashed except upon his orders. This could have happened if I had died. I said that I forgot this entire issue because this sum was deposited for a specific aim.

After this, I entered into a battle with the Soviet Union and the mean people in the country. I entered the great battle in 1973. I forgot all about this issue until the then prime minister, Dr Hijazi, investigated the activities of the Central Bank. He discovered that there was 1 million pounds there, and he ordered that the sum be used for imports. He did not tell me anything. When I said that the crisis was an ethical one, it was said: How can this be? Is it possible for somebody to have 1 million pounds and to be unaware of this sum? A radio station in Baghdad, for example, came out saying that I had deposited hundreds of millions of pounds in my account in the Central Bank. What I want to say is that this is a crisis of ethics. Some writers here have regrettably written to Baghdad radio, which said that I deposit the state's funds in my bank account and that if it is true that I could have forgotten the 1 million pounds, then certainly I must have hundreds of millions of pounds.

This was presented in a vile way. It is not a matter of one, two or three but tens of aid checks which, as is known all over the world, come made out to the head of the state. These are then transferred to the Central Bank and endorsed by the head of state. This method is followed all over the world, not only here. However, perhaps my statement at the People's Assembly was not sufficiently clear. This is an example of the moral responsibility or the ethical commitment that a writer has to write the truth. Why? It is well known. I clearly related the story and the all the people understood it. All our people, thanks be to God, enjoy the highest degree of awareness. It is only those who have lost the ability to write the truth who tried to make an issue out of this. Anyone whose pen has lost the ability to write the truth has lost all sense of honesty. I am giving this as an example. Why? Because I want to say that our crisis is primarily one of ethics. I regret that it is so.

I thank God that this prevails only among a minority of the people. But this minority, on several occasions, wanted to spread mental terrorism. The only protection society had against these people was to expose them with the principles of ethics and the code of honor. These ethics and the code are the moral expression of what I meant when I asked for the enactment of a law of ethics protecting a citizen from being accused without evidence. I am not talking about judges and indictments, no. I am talking about charges leveled before it reaches this stage. The accusation of any person must not be without evidence. This must be stipulated in the code of honor in order to prevent slander and libel. We all know about the sick and cheap writers who resort to this. Until the accused has a chance to defend himself, the world would have heard all sorts of things about him. We want to make this minority aware that the pen has an honest mission. God recorded this in the Holy Koran. "Nun. By the pen and by the (record) which (men) write" [verse from the Koran] the pen is a holy mission. We must reach this minority to respect the code of ethics of the pen.

The code of ethics must forbid the accusation of any citizen, even the smallest citizen, without evidence. The code of ethics must not allow the exploitation of liberties for the sake of casting doubt. Under conditions of freedom and democracy a writer can cast doubt on anything and then claim that this is within the framework of freedom of expression. We must abide by the code of ethics. This is, regrettably, our crisis.

I hope that in the future no person will get away with this because from now on I will never tolerate any breach of the code of ethics. Why? Because there is a whole generation of more than 16 or 17 million young people who want an example. They must not get an example of unethical behavior.

Brothers and sisters, while we are practicing democracy with more democratic measures and under the guidance of ethical principles, I would like to present to you two resolutions within the framework of the rights which the constitution guarantees for the president of the republic.

I know that the rancorous minority will not be pleased with the resolutions which I will announce to you. The glorious October victory was a harsh blow and shock to them after they had propagated and circulated the fact that we were defeatists and capitulationary and all that nonsense. They not only did this. They not only did this. They also attacked our sons in the battlefront. They said that the souls of our sons had rusted along with the weapons which had rusted. They then approached some foreign correspondents and newspapers. They told these correspondents and newspapers. They told these correspondents and newspapers that Egypt was on the verge of total collapse. After the recent referendum they said that there was no longer any democracy in Egypt and that Egypt was entering an era of [dictatorial] measures.

I want the entire world to hear with you that we will proceed with the course of democracy until the end of the road. Our pause at the referendum was a pause of contemplation to achieve more sound democracy. On this basis, God willing, I shall send to the People's Assembly after its holiday, in accordance with the right vested in me in Article 189 of the constitution, a demand to amend Article 5 of the constitution. The amendment would be an expression of our own reality in three aims. The first aim is to end the role of the Arab Socialist Union. The second aim is the establishment of democracy on the basis of the multiparty system to consolidate the values of democratic socialism and to strengthen the alliance of the people's working forces from among the peasants, workers, soldiers, intellectuals and national capital to realize national unity, protect social peace and build democratic socialism. The third aim is to amend the article related to the Arab Socialist Union's Central Committee, which is included in the law of the parties, to turn this committee into the Advisory [ash-shurah] Council of the Egyptian family with all factions, organizations and communities of the Egyptian family and its legislative, executive, religious, scientific, youth and workers leaderships. The Advisory Council would meet once each year on the date of celebrating the 23 July Revolution or whenever there is a development requiring the holding of a special session. This Advisory Council would express the opinion of the Egyptian family in our commitment to all the principles of ethics which the codes of honor stipulate.

By this constitutional amendment, and I hope its legislative measures will be adopted in accordance with the provisions of Article 189, we would very clearly define that our democracy is based on the multiparty system, that the role of the Arab Socialist Union has ended and that no political organization has a trusteeship on the party activities.

In order that our path may be serious and that it may not hide behind slogans for mere consumption, I will present to you the second resolution which I consider to stem from the people's opinion in the democratic dialog. The law on the parties stipulates a quorum of the People's Assembly members to form a new party and fixes this quorum at 20 deputies. The true aim of this specification was to protect the party life from the flood of forming many parties which are not founded on a popular base or clear support. The stipulation is limited, as the law says, to the end of the legislative session of the parliament.

I want to say that this stipulation was actually necessary. You heard me when I spoke here about the platforms and that applications were made to form 31 platforms. Therefore, I shall officially send to the People's Assembly, God willing, a demand to reconsider the number of this quorum--not to cancel it, but to reconsider this quorum the way the assembly finds appropriate. We would thus provide the opportunity for the formation of new parties without the interference of anybody at all. They would be new parties which would carry out their role in this serious phase in enriching our democratic life.

Perhaps this will shock those who had heralded the end of democracy, the beginning of the setback and the reversion to the detention camps. Perhaps as they now listen to us, they will realize that Egypt will always proceed with its sight set forward on the highest horizons and there will never be a turn backward.

Brothers and sisters, when the 15 May Revolution proclaimed the permanent downfall of totalitarian rule, the centers of power, and the extraordinary measures, and, when the 15 May Revolution proclaimed the supremacy of the law and the responsibility of the regime for people's security, freedom and dignity, it did not do so as a maneuver in the name of democracy. It did not open the window with one hand to close the door with the other. It was expressing the will of millions to enjoy their right to freedom and dignity and to have a government for the people, in the name of the people and in the interests of the people. This is why through the referendum the people rectified the course of democracy, and this is why we now forge ahead toward more freedom and democracy through the amendment of the constitution in a way insuring all the rights of party democratic exercise. These are the steps we are making on the 23 July Revolution anniversary.

There remains the question of party activity for me to talk to you about. What we need is to have party activity in our political arena be based on sound foundations which will guarantee continuous interaction between the parties and the masses and deep contact with the popular base, so that this popular base will in actual practice be able to participate responsibly in determining its own fate.

A political party is not a gathering of a number of friends, nor is it a gathering of fanatics. Nor is it merely a number of parliamentary seats won in the elections. A party is a popular leadership which attracts members with clear-cut principles who tend to achieve social and economic reform in harmony with the hopes for development.

Also, a party is a leadership not based on one individual. It does not idolize a leader. From the base to the top it relies on a method of work that insures that the decision emanates from the base, is supported by this base and is convincingly imposed by the base.

Undoubtedly, the fact that the parties are young means they have not had the chance to insure the safety of party structure. Words of incitement and rhetorical criticism have assumed a deceptive glitter, and political interaction between parties has turned into an exchange of accusations on many issues which swept them back to the old prerevolution party methods and, in some cases, to altercation and suspicion.

Party activity at this stage, now that the people have charted the course of democracy, requires continuous sacrifice for the sake of the broad popular bases so that they may truly participate in determining their fate and solving their problems as they seek justice, equality, equal opportunity and just distribution of burdens, and as they confront all the foreign schemes surrounding the country with the aim of bringing anxiety, fragmentation and then collapse from within, to this country.

This is why we have no alternative but to redefine party activity in such a way as to make the formation of a party an expression of true democracy in the making of decisions.

As I have said, democracy is not only parties. Nor is it only laws. Democracy is a complete way of life. If party work is the nerve center of this life, its contribution, especially at this stage, must be limitless as far as efforts, energy and time are concerned. I certainly do not want the party decision to be the decision of the leader of the party, as has happened recently. I want the party decision to stem from the party's broad base fully denoting full participation.

Undoubtedly, there are many faces and minds in our country which have their own opinion, influence and ideas. Undoubtedly, these elements have voluntarily kept away from party life to avoid vague charges of being beneficiaries, bootlickers or hypocrites. Democracy must call this group of the sons of the nation to its fold, and party life must benefit from their abilities, qualifications and expertise.

Moreover, there are the youth, the future standard bearers and pioneers. I still feel that party life has not directed all of its strength toward this new generation, which must grow up under healthy conditions. Party life must recognize this generation and pave the way for it to reach the first ranks out of its conviction and faith in the message of the development of democratic socialism.

Brothers and sisters, I tell you frankly that I thought about this while watching the party experiment. I had committed myself to play the role of arbiter by virtue of my constitutional responsibility without participating in the party struggle. I had hoped that sound practices would produce good results enriching the experiment and serving the right of the masses to having an opinion and a counteropinion. Many intellectuals who are concerned with the country's issues senses 2 years ago that we were heading toward the formation of parties. They persisted in their attempts to get me to enter into the battle of party strife out of the conviction that my experience in the political road, which has extended some 40 years, might possibly add security to the new party action in the new phase.

I thought long about the matter at the time, but I preferred to play the role of the common bond among all parties. I said more than once and I reiterate that I hold a grudge for no person or opinion. I assume the trust and the burdens with which the people have assigned me, having no enmity with any inclination. I preferred to be in the position of arbiter presenting my ideas to the masses from time to time, whenever I deemed this necessary, and intervening only to caution against pitfalls and to warn against any conduct which would undermine the experiment. I appealed to all to see that the exercising of democracy would results in new practice. In these practices, we should benefit from the painful lessons of the pre-23 July Revolution era. This era had turned party democracy into a process of vituperations and scandals and a justification for every means, regardless of how twisted or foolish, whose ultimate goal was to attain power.

At that time, before the 23 July Revolution, we saw the biggest party then come to power through the British bayonets. Such an action was referred to as democracy, freedom and democratic practice. What is worse is that the British ambassador then insulted Egypt by surrounding the palace on 4 February. Nobody liked Faruq at the time. He had totally lost his popularity, but his presence in his place as the head of Egypt meant that any aggression against him was an aggression against Egypt's dignity, despite his personal character. After commiting things against Egypt's rights and dignity which made us boil with rage at the time, this ambassador went to congratulate the leader of the majority party which he had brought to power by the British tanks. The masses carried the party's leader on their shoulders because he was the embodiment of party political action at the time. This was done to insult Egypt. The masses carried him on their shoulders because this was a party commitment and an expression of the cheap party concept.

This is, in fact, what I have been consistently trying to caution against. Furthermore, I was surprised by some of those who had known about the dimensions of the 23 July Revolution. The smallest dimension of this revolution is the fact that it overthrew only the secretary for oriental affairs, who was then rulling Egypt and to whom penalty was pledged by their excellencies, by the pashas, and by all those who were in Egypt. This revolution also overthrew their ambassador, their state, all their influence and everything else. The 23 July Revolution thus confirmed the dignity and pride of the Egyptian people.

You have heard me tell you how on 26 July the British charge d'affaires came to make inquiries indirectly. We then blocked his way because this is the will of the immortal soil of Egypt, the solid soil of Egypt and the authentic soil of Egypt. The will of Egypt will never submit to such people. You heard me say these things. It is surprising that some of the contemporaries of these events, who were aware of these events, tried to reconvert the country into an aspect of that regime. Well, the British were one aspect of it. Well, there was the second aspect: the king. The third aspect was represented by the parties. The fourth aspect was party practices and party humiliation.

You have heard me. I am saying it and I have announced it. The 4 February government arrested me--and this was something routine--in July or August 1942. This is routine practice in wartime. I was an officer in the armed forces, and it was the right of the government or of the armed forces, if anyone committed anything wrong in wartime, to try or arrest this person.

But in the armed forces, the king once ordered my dismissal through what was called the "august and noble royal pronouncement"--those are the exact words. A member of the general staff for the Cairo sector, Major General 'Arif, stood up and said: The august and noble royal pronouncement has been issued dispensing with your services and henceforth you are a free man.

Well, in the armed forces up to that point I had committed actions that would call for my dismissal and they dispensed with my services. Then they took me to the prison allocated for foreigners. From the prison for foreigners we went to the detention camp in Al-Minya. After spending a full year in Al-Minya, we came to a detention camp here in Az-Zaytun; it was called the Az-Zaytun detention camp. The 4 February government then fell. I looked around me in the detention camp. All my inmates were imprisoned by the Al-Wafd Party. As you know, every party which came to power imprisoned the members of the other parties. Well, if the Al-Wafd Party was in power, then the followers of Sa'd Zaghlul and members of the Bloc Party and of the Young Egypt movement were all in the detention camp. I looked and found out that all those had left and I remained in the camp. I asked what was the reason. The government of Egypt was first run by the Al-Wafd Party and after the Al-Wafd Party came Mahir Pasha, may God rest his soul. At the time of the Al-Wafd Party, the following reply was sent to me: You are detained on the order of the British authority and no one can do anything about your case. Who is this person? The Egyptian Government could do nothing for Capt Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, the Egyptian from Mit Abu al-Kawm. The Egyptian Government was implementing Britain's orders. An-Nahhas would go and Mahir would come and they would tell me the same thing.

Then I got angry and I revolted. I staged a strike in the detention camp. Perhaps you are hearing this from me for the first time. An order was issued transferring me from the Az-Zaytun detention camp to the At-Tur detention camp, the latter being a detention camp for drug addicts and narcotics smugglers.

The person who issued this order, as a citizen of my country, was not harmed and will never be harmed. On the contrary, he is enjoying all the dignity of an Egyptian as well as all the security and safety due to an Egyptian. I never wanted to tell this story. These were the new leaderships which wanted to rule Egypt.

I hope that those who ran after these currents--and they know themselves well and they know who they are--will make their decision because Egypt will never forgive them. We are a good people. But if the Egyptian people are a good people, this does not mean that we will ever allow the people to be exploited, insulted or misled under any slogans or any names.

I return to my main topic. After the parties were formed, the majority party was formed and it discussed the parties law. It abolished from this law the provision excluding those who had participated in corrupting political life prior to the revolution. While drafting this law, the majority party ignored the events of 18 and 19 January and failed to isolate the leaderships or the people who were involved in this affair. In other words, that was, in fact, a kind of customary Egyptian forgiveness. However, the incidents of 18 and 19 January did occur. These incidents will continue to represent a page, a history and a turning point. They then thought that the cycle had begun which would end in crushing the regime and taking this people back to the totalitarian, oppressive party system and the rule of the centers of power, dwarfs and the rancorous ones.

Never. This is a turning point--18 and 19 January, and it will continue to be a black turning point in the history of all these people. What was the objective? There was an insignificant terrorist minority. However, in every country there are the masses and the anarchists. This terrorist minority jumped on the bandwagon of the masses and the anarchists. They wanted to burn and destroy everything. It is no secret that this terrorist minority took advantage of the democratic atmosphere in arousing and instigating the masses. Even worse, they even used the channels of the Central Committee here to issue their instructions to their followers in the various governorates regarding subversive activities.

Brothers and sisters, I will not keep it a secret from you that at that time, I considered going out into the political street in the course of party practice. But I preferred to take my time because I shoulder many burdens. You know what I am doing throughout the 24 hours, whether in the domain of liberation, the domain of reconstruction, the domain of building for Egypt until the year 2000, or in the millions of other domains.

I took time because the burden was heavy and I thought that the October generation had emerged and would carry this burden. I decided not to rush into things and to assess the situation. As I have told you, I wanted to give the opportunity to the October generation because, frankly speaking--and you are hearing me, our people are hearing me and the whole world is hearing me--I do not belong to the October generation. I belong to the 23 July generation. The 23 July generation was followed by an even stronger generation; namely, the October generation. All that remains for me to do is to open the door and prepare the banners for the sons of the October generation so that they will receive these banners and march ahead. Accordingly, I never consider myself as belonging to the October generation. I belong to a past generation. The 23 July generation has passed. It has performed its duty--whether rightly or wrongly. It has performed its task. However, the law of evolution and the procession never go backward.

I will tell you frankly that I have long thought of this decision. At the last meeting, you heard me saying here that democracy is my battle. Well, could this be done by going out into the streets with political action?

You know that my responsibility behooves me to make decisions. This responsibility is directly derived from the people's conscience. Some believed and might still believe that I act on the basis of reports or that I make my decisions on the basis of reports. Never. The system of reports in Egypt shrank to the minimum possible in my time. We can say that this system has almost dwindled to nil in order that matters might be put in their proper place. In the past, the reports governed all actions.

You will recall that I issued my first decision liquidating the custodianship 2 months after I took office. This was in December 1970. It was 6 months later, in May, that I issued my second decision against the centers of power. A year later, the Soviet experts were expelled. A year after that, the October War took place. A year later, the policy of economic openness was adopted. Another year later the Suez Canal was opened, and a year after that the Soviet treaty was abrogated. A year later the peace initiative was begun. [applause]

I thank God that each decision was inspired from the feelings of the masses and the confidence I see in all your faces when I meet with you. Praise be to Him, God willed that all these decisions would be supported by the people.

I tell you frankly that I did not hesitate in making any of the decisions you heard me speak about, despite the seriousness of some and their world dimensions. I never hesitated, but until yesterday I have been reluctant about the following decision. [applause] I implored God Almighty to inspire me with the right decision. Today, I am declaring before you that I will submit an application to the competent committee to form a new party. [applause]

The party's constituent committee will be formed according to the provisions of the law. The party's program and its bylaws will be announced. I want it to be clear that my concept of the state's presidency will not change. I will be a brother to all and I will only discriminate between one citizen and another by their action, sweat and performance to their homeland. [applause]

Brothers and sisters, before ending my speech, I want to submit to you a report about the stage reached in the battle of liberating the land. Foreign Minister Muhammad Kamil returned yesterday and immediately submitted to me a report on what took place at the Leeds discussions attended by him, the Israeli foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state. Here, I must say a word of truth. This meeting took place in response to an initiative by President Carter. After my dealings and deep friendship with President Carter, I can honestly tell you that all we had complained about the United States, which we knew in the days of Dulles and later and in the days of Rogers, who was rebuked by Golda Meir in the Knesset... [incomplete sentence as heard]

Carter came with something completely new. He is a man whose work is based on ethics and principles. You remember me saying recently that when Israel occupied southern Lebanon, it was the first time in the history of the United States--because the man is committed to principles and ethics and his word--that the United States presented to the United Nations a resolution demanding that Israel withdraw immediately and that an emergency force be formed in 24 hours.

Had Carter been present in 1967 instead of the Zionist Arthur Goldberg, we would not be suffering from what we are now suffering. The man has ethics and principles. You are aware that Egypt's stand is that if there are no new stands or new factors in the Israeli position, we are not prepared to sit and talk and waste time. When Carter called [for the London meeting], I agreed and Foreign Minister Kamil left. Before Kamil left, as you know, we had presented our plan regarding the West Bank and Gaza sector. When I was asked in Vienna: Why did you not mention the Golan in your plan?--I have heard that [Syrian President] al-Asad has been asking the same question; it appears that he did not hear my answer in Vienna--I replied by saying that I have not asked for anything in Sinai or the Golan. My whole plan is based on the West Bank and the Gaza sector--which constitute the Palestinian problem. With the solution of this problem, peace will be established; without solving this problem, peace will not be established whatever other agreements are reached after that.

You have heard that after his meeting with Kamil, Dayan said that they are regretful because they had offered Egypt a separate agreement but it refused. This talk is not new. It is very old and they have attempted it many times. I said that we do not waste our time. This time we want peace. If we want peace or want to establish peace, then the Palestinian problem must be solved. The rest of the problems like Sinai and the Golan are only peripheral aspects of a fundamental problem, which is the Palestinian problem. I still hold this conviction.

Before Kamil left for London, as you know, I was in Vienna. There, I met with Dr Kreisky and Willy Brandt. Shim'on Peres, the leader of the Israeli opposition, then came. We held a quadripartite meeting, and then Peres and I held a bilateral meeting. Now, there is a terrible campaign in the Israeli Knesset between the opposition and the government.

I do not wish to discuss a lot of details. I only want to tell you something for the world to hear. If Israel wants peace, as the Israeli Government has been actually saying for the past 30 years, there is not a single obstacle to peace today. The establishment of peace can be achieved in hours today. The only obstacle today is that Israeli Prime Minister Begin thinks of taking peace, guarantees, recognition and the land on top of them. We tell him no. Peace, yes. Guarantees for both sides, yes. Good neighborly relations, yes. Recognition, yes. But land, no. Sovereignty, no and a thousand times no. [applause]

Perhaps you have heard what is happening in the Israeli Knesset. I say that there is no alternative for the Israeli Government but to tell the world its true stand, particularly following Kamil's meeting with Dayan in the presence of a witness, who is U.S. Secretary of State Vance. It is absolutely clear that peace can be achieved within hours. However, this does not mean at all that Begin or Dayan or any of them should imagine that we will sacrifice one inch or our land for the sake of the guarantees. No, there are six points that cover all the guarantees.

In this campaign Begin repeats that I am inflexible because there is something personal between me and him. I seize this opportunity before you and before the world. You know from experiece that I am not affected by emotions or personal anger. By nature I do not bear grudges and my soul is not bitter, not at all. Therefore, I assure Mr Begin that I do not harbor such a grudge. If he is angry about the opposition leader's meeting with me and about my meetings with the second man in his party, Israeli Defense Minister Weizman, this is a matter that concerns him. However, when someone asks to meet me, I meet with him, and we hold a general discussion in an open way.

I hope they will not imagine things. This is because at a time when they say that Weizman does not represent the Israeli Government, they say that Weizman has brought a new plan from me. No, what took place between me and Weizman was a discusssion that included everything--everything. The discussion explored the vistas of the future, not only the present, particularly since you have heard me say that there are deep-rooted differences between me and Begin.

Begin considers that the signing of the peace agreement is everything. I tell him: No, the signing of the peace agreement is the beginning of the stage of suffering to build peace and overcome the obstacles that will face us afterward. This was the essence of my talks with Weizman.

I tell you and the world is hearing me now: Nothing stands any longer in the path of peace except the ambitions of Mr Begin for land, in addition to peace, guarantees and good neighborliness. We will not give the land. We will not compromise about the land. For your information, we will not resort to a separate solution because this is not our policy. Anyone who wants to know our line can go back to my speech in the Knesset before all the Israeli people. The complete landmarks of our line can be found in that speech. From that day until today we have not changed and we will not change.

However, we will remain ready for any new elements with an open mind and heart. As I have told you very frankly, there is no longer any problem at all except Begin's adherence to the land. He includes it under the guarantees. However, in London Dayan regrettably admitted to Vance that it is the land [which they want].

If my fate, brothers and sisters, has moved me to a position of responsibility in this stage--as we are leading a movement of a great transformation in our domestic and foreign issues in which we are coping with an acute economic crisis and are challenging all the forces of evil in order to establish peace--if my fate has put me at the head of the march of struggle in these difficult days, it is the fate of all of us that we negotiate this difficult road with its heavy problems. It is your fate before it is mine. We have all come to our positions through the people's will, which demands from us the greatest sacrifices, the quickest results and the most successful solutions to their daily problems and to the problems of their land and fate.

I appeal to you all to proceed together along the path of difficulties, because it is our only path; rise by the strength of faith above all weaknesses and arrogance; admit our mistakes before boasting about our achievements; and very firmly and determinedly stand as an impregnable barrier protecting the freedom of each man, woman and child on our soil from being bothered by anyone, defending their security against being threatened by anyone who rebels against the law of the group, and preventing their humanism and dignity from being mocked by the snakes of treachery and poison.

This is our destiny, brothers and sisters. This is the battle of all of us. The sun of democracy will never set in the land of Egypt. No edifice other than the edifice of a man who is proud of his humanism will be built in Egypt. The black hatred will not infiltrate again to the land of the heavenly messages. Our call for love and goodness is stronger than any hatred. Our call for work and building is the call of all honest and simple people. Our message is one of giving--the giving of the able by their knowledge and faith. The land will be liberated soon, God willing. The great light will shine soon. God's peace and blessings be with you.

FOREIGN MINISTER KAMIL MAKES DEPARTURE STATEMENT

NC211649Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 21 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil left London airport for Cairo this afternoon after attending the Leeds meetings.

In a statement he made before leaving the airport, the foreign minister affirmed that the Egyptian position is very clear and is characterized by complete flexibility. He pointed out that the Egyptian delegation had come to London on the basis of President Jimmy Carter's initiative. He said that the Leeds meeting had been an opportunity to explain our position.

We answered, in the presence of the Americans, all the questions put forward by Israel. At the same time we saw that Israel's position is still the same and that it is based on holding onto the territories.

Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil was asked whether the Leeds meetings had made any progress. He said: At the talks the Egyptian delegation did not at any time say that any progress had been made because there has been no progress.

He said: We limited ourselves to saying that the talks were useful and that the meetings had given Israel an opportunity to hear directly from us all the clarifications to the questions they raised. Dayan has promised to convey our clarifications to the Israeli Government. We said that if the Israel Cabinet, after hearing Dayan's report, decides to change its position and introduce new elements; then we would be ready to embark on a new round of talks.

His excellency emphasized that the positions are contradictory at present. He said: We insist on the implementation of Resolution 242, while they insist on the continued occupation of the West Bank and Gaza and on denying the rights of the Palestinian people. His excellency affirmed that unless there is something new, there is no point in wasting time and no use for another meeting. He said: As is known, U.S. Secretary of State Vance will be coming to the area. U.S. roving ambassador Atherton will precede him there to hold contacts with all the parties.

The foreign minister said: If the U.S. officials inform us that Israel is ready to come out with new elements, then we will be ready.

In reply to another question, his excellency said: We have known the Israeli position since last December in Ismailia. It was clear that their position was based on the continued occupation of the West Bank and Gaza and we had already rejected these proposals. When we met at Leeds Castle, the Israelis did not present anything new to their proposals. Their position was earlier confirmed in the replies they gave to the American questions--a matter which indicates that their position has not changed.

Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil said that the Israeli proposals emanate from a vacuum. He added: Here lies the difference between us and them.

Asked his assessment of the significance of the Leeds meetings, his excellency said: The fact that we have directly explained to Israel our position, our proposals and the philosophy of the goal behind these proposals is highly significant in itself. Dayan will convey our clarifications to the Israeli Government.

Asked about remarks attributed to Vance that the next meeting might take place within 2 weeks, the foreign minister said: Perhaps Vance had based his optimism on the hope that Israel might change its position and come out with new elements. He said: On our part, we would be ready for talks in this case. We are always ready to undertake real work to achieve peace.

Asked about the U.S. role in the coming phase, his excellency said: The Americans have accepted everything we have asked them to do in their role as partners. The Americans have a special relationship with Israel, and we have good relations with the Americans. We have faith in them and they can, through the influence they have, help us by giving momentum to the efforts that are being exerted to achieve a durable peace and a comprehensive solution.

Returns, Makes Statement

NC218155Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 21 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil returned to Cairo today after attending the meetings of the Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers and the U.S. secretary of state.

After his arrival, his excellency said: We went to Leeds in response to a U.S. invitation, which, we believed, offered a good opportunity to explain our proposals on the West Bank, Gaza and the Palestinian issue. The Israeli side tried to explain its proposals on autonomy. We rejected these proposals outright as we did before in Ismailia because they neither referred to the withdrawal nor recognized the rights of the Palestinian people.

Kamil added: We explained our proposals. These proposals are based on UN Resolution 242, which strikes a balance between the Israeli withdrawal and the guarantees for both sides and the rights of the Palestinian people. All this happened in the presence of the U.S. side.

The foreign minister went on: The Egyptian proposals are very clear and are based on a strong foundation. This is why the Israeli side has not rejected these proposals and ~~the~~ Israeli foreign minister promised to submit them to his government to study them.

Asked about the possibility of another meeting between the two sides, Foreign Minister Kamil said: After the Israeli Cabinet meeting to consider the Egyptian proposals on the basis of the proposals submitted to Moshe Dayan, we will be ready to hold another meeting if the cabinet adopts a positive stand. He added that Mr Vance will come to the area after 2 weeks to hold meetings with both sides. If he gives us the impression that Israel is prepared to follow a positive line, we will consider the possibility of another meeting.

AS-SADAT RECEIVES VICE PRESIDENT MUBARAK

JN221646Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1642 GMT 22 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Cairo, 22 July--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat today received Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak on the occasion of his departure to France, Morocco and Iran.

Mubarak Leaves for Paris

NC231013Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0948 GMT 23 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 23 July--Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak left Cairo this morning for Paris for talks with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing on the latest developments in the Middle East. He was seen off at Cairo airport by Prime Minister Mamduh Salim and a number of ministers.

Mubarak is scheduled to visit Morocco and Iran after his visit to France. He will hold similar talks with King Hassan II of Morocco and his majesty the shah of Iran.

AFP: EGYPT DENIES ISRAELI CLAIMS OF 3 AUG MEETING

TA240903Y Paris AFP in English 0836 GMT 24 Jul 78 TA

[Text] Cairo, July 24 (AFP)--An Egyptian official spokesman has denied that Egyptian and Israeli defence and foreign ministers will meet next month at the U.S. watching station in no man's land between Egyptian and Israeli lines in the Sinai Desert. An Israeli radio report yesterday had said that Prime Minister Menahem Begin had confirmed that the meeting would take place on Aug 3. The Egyptian spokesman said that Mr Begin's statement was totally without foundation. The spokesman also denied that Egypt was ready to make concessions over the West Bank.

SOURCE ON SOCCER MATCH INCIDENT IN ALGERIA

NC222205Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 22 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Commenting on the regrettable incidents at the Egyptian-Libyan soccer matches, a responsible source has stated the following: The Egyptian sports teams went to Algeria in order to take part in African sports games which they believed were being held for the sake of consolidating relations among the African peoples and states. The Egyptian teams also believed that the Algerian authorities would be capable of protecting the participants and the values of sportsmanship and ethics. They also believed they were capable of honestly applying the rules of the games.

However, the events which took place in the final moments of the Egyptian-Libyan soccer match and which were relayed directly through satellite were unprecedented in the history of sports and athletes. The Libyan team abandoned the honest sports competition in the field in order to attack Egyptian players and violate the rules of the game. We saw some members of the Algerian police joining the Libyan players in attacking the Egyptian players. Algerian television suddenly cut off its transmission to conceal this ugly crime from the public. A small number of Egyptian players found themselves facing the Libyan team, which was backed by many supporters and Algerian policemen in full force on their grounds. Then Algerian television took part in concealing the crime contrary to the information media code of honor.

Muhammad Hamid Mahmud, the minister of state for youth and sports, has instructed the appropriate departments to consider possible international measures against the host country for failing to provide the required protection for participating teams. The study will also include possible international measures against the Libyan sports authorities for its soccer team's violation of sportsmanlike rules and behavior.

In reporting this, the Egyptian information media regrets to see that the level of sports, security and information has dropped to such a degree. All citizens of the African Continent looked to this in hope that sports would be a means for rapprochement among peoples, not an expression of blind hatred and unethical struggle.

Prime Minister Mamduh Salim has instructed all Egyptian sports teams taking part in the tournament to return home.

Athletic Boycott Announced

NC240622Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 24 Jul 78 NC

[Excerpt] Minister of State for Local Government and Youth Muhammad Hamid Mahmud has decided to forbid Egyptian athletic teams from taking part in any sports tournament held in any of the five rejectionist states. These states are Algeria, Libya, Syria, Iraq and the PDRY. This decision follows the barbaric attack by the players and fans of the Libyan soccer team on the players of the Egyptian team toward the end of their game in Algiers. The Algerian police did not intervene and failed to protect the Egyptian team.

The Egyptian team to the African games in Algiers returned to Egypt last night following Egypt's withdrawal from the games.

AL-AHRAM COMMENTS ON PREMIER BEGIN'S POSITION

NC220748Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 22 Jul 78 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] In its comment today the newspaper AL-AHRAM discloses some aspects of the inconsistency in the Israeli leaders' statements that border on black propaganda.

AL-AHRAM stresses that Menahem Begin's remarks on the Israeli Air Force anniversary reflects certain facts. Foremost of these facts is that the Israeli prime minister is not only insisting on resorting to trickery and deception to block the peace process in the Middle East, but he is also giving a vivid example of how he can twist facts, weave lies and distort other people's words. Begin imagines that in this way he will be able to extricate himself from the dilemma in which he is living these days.

AL-AHRAM notes that the Israeli prime minister, who is facing a grave responsibility before the whole world because of his intransigent position and his refusal to abandon archaic concepts, wants to depict the situation as being one of a cold relationship between himself and President as-Sadat. Begin attributes this cold relationship to an incident which has not occurred and to words which have not been spoken by anyone.

When President as-Sadat spoke about the Rafah settlements, he used the word "plow" and not the word "burn" which Begin wanted to use as propaganda that Egypt was issuing threats. This runs counter to the logic of events. It is inconceivable that the man who shook the world with his peace initiative and his visit to Jerusalem and who turned the call for peace into a mission in which all believe would resort to threats in order to achieve his objectives and aims.

AL-AHRAM says: It is also strange that Menahem Degin has failed to comprehend the real meaning of President as-Sadat's dialog with Israeli opposition leader Shim'on Peres. Begin mistakenly believes that the Israeli opposition is prepared to make concessions for the Arabs which he is not ready to make.

AL-AHRAM asks: What concessions does Begin mean? Is Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories considered a concession? Is recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people considered a concession?

AL-AHRAM concludes its comment by affirming that if Begin considers these fundamental facts based on the will of the international community as concessions, then--as President as-Sadat told the Israeli newspaper YEDI'OT AHARONOT--he is living in the fantasies of the past with a heart full of bitterness.

AS-SADAT SENDS MESSAGE TO KUWAITI AMIR

NC220840Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0825 GMT 22 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 22 July--The newspaper AKHBAR AL-YAWM says today that President Anwar as-Sadat has sent an extremely important message to the amir of Kuwait, His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah. The paper says that the message is connected with Egypt's eagerness to preserve its good relations with Kuwait and warns against certain signs which could harm these relations and which emanate from people who do not harbor good intentions for Kuwait or Egypt.

RCC'S SADDAM HUSAYN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

JN211555Y Baghdad INA in English 1435 GMT 21 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 21 July--Mr. Saddam Husayn, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, said Iraq establishes its relations with Arab and international parties on the basis of strategic and exact calculations to the meaning of conflict in the Arab region.

Speaking at a press conference he held here last Tuesday, Mr. Husayn said conflict in the Arab homeland will take a long time and in the visualization of the Arab revolution it is a conflict between the Arab and imperialism, the Arab and Zionism and between the Arab and backwardness, too.

Mr. Husayn pointed that those who will side with Iraq are those who recognize the special character of this country's experiment and thus will remain a friend to Iraq for further forthcoming years. Mr Husayn stressed that those who imagine that they are responsible for liberating the Arab nation and place themselves as an alternative for the Arab nation are committing a historic error.

On Iraqi policy, Mr Husayn said Iraq emanates from a constant policy, for neither friends nor enemies draw up Iraq's policy; this policy is drawn here in Iraq including the control of conflict with enemies. We aspire that this policy is expounded with the same strength and clarity in other parts of the Arab homeland, he said.

Mr. Husayn further said that there is a possibility of rapprochement with strategies of other friendly countries and that this rapprochement could not be achieved through alignment or mechanical interlinks but according to their accordance with Iraq's and the Arab nation's interests. He stressed that Iraq is against any foreign influence on the Arab nation, an influence that takes the form of military presence or any unordinary formula that is not dictated by the prerequisites or normal cooperation between the Arab nation and world countries.

Mr. Husayn stressed that Iraq would not change its policy by pressures or allurement and would only respond to principles and true stances. Those who believe in the possibility of changing Iraqi policy towards friendship with the socialist camp are greatly mistaken. He affirmed that Iraq establishes its policy on the basis of a long term comprehensive outlook particularly towards friends and will not behave on the basis of an urgent temporary need.

He further added that Iraq will not resort to an opportunist political behaviour towards its enemies or those who chose to take the side of its enemies. Iraq could neither be pressed to nor prevented from adopting attitudes; this could only be achieved through sincere dialogue along the path serving the humanistic truth. On this basis Iraq establishes its relations with the socialist countries, friendly countries of the Third World and other countries.

On the foreign information media drive against Iraq, Mr. Husayn said that Western and non-Western information media organs greatly harmed the revolution in Iraq. He added that foreign media including some socialist ones took part in the drive against Iraq.

This was because the revolution in Iraq was and still does not succumb to pressures but rather takes a position of friendship through positive dialogue for real relationships and dealing with the facts of affairs. Iraq will not equalize between friends and enemies or between those who cooperate with it and those trying to harm the Arab nation and her ascending march.

He pointed that Iraq emanates in this respect from a consideration that it is a fully independent country in all affairs of life, including its relations with foreign countries. He affirmed that the central consideration defining Iraq's relations of friendship with friends is the attitude towards the historic conflict between the Arab nation and her enemies of traditional colonialism and the Zionist entity. Iraq will not accept from anybody any interference into its domestic affairs, he said.

The RCC vice-chairman said Iraq has not complained over the presence of a crisis in the relationship with the Soviet Union and did not hear that the Soviet Union complained over the presence of such crisis with Iraq. He pointed that relations of friendship do not dictate rapprochement in the stand but rather suggests rapprochement over essential affairs which constitute the practical and subjective cornerstone for building a formula of relations of friendship.

He said that Iraq's domestic relations have nothing to do with anybody for they are decided by Iraq itself and added that relations with the Iraq Communist Party were not established through requests from friends in the communist countries. Iraq will remain Arab and honourably deal with friends and enemies, for the revolution in Iraq does not subjugate to a crisis or temporary considerations. It is a revolution led by a socialist national party whose policy is drawn by its supreme conferences.

He warned against imagining that when Iraq gets angry with America it becomes a Soviet or if it gets angry with the Soviets it becomes American. Mr Husayn went on saying that Iraq chose passive relations with the Americans, the same as the Americans chose passive relations with the Arab nation and resorted to harming her. Iraq will reconsider its relations with those taking hostile stands only when there is a change in service of the nature of the conflict and its prerequisites between the Arab nation and her enemies.

Referring to those calling for a rapprochement with the United States with the object of changing its stand towards the Zionist enemy, Mr Husayn stressed that despite their lagging behind America's strategy and desires, they were not able to change its policy towards the Zionist entity. He stressed that Iraq works for placing the Arab nation in a position capable of imposing her will in bolstering real world peace.

Referring to Iraq's relations with Iran and Turkey, Mr Husayn described them as good and based on possibility of coexistence between social regimes and non-interference in the internal affairs. Iraq is working for promoting these relations.

He added that Iraq's relations with Brazil are good and is endeavouring for finding effective formulas to place Arab communities in a position capable of expounding the nature of the Arab nation and her just demands.

Mr Husayn affirmed that Iraq submits aid to African and Third World countries and that this aid is sincere and based on respect. The one responsible for backwardness in Africa is colonialism and Zionism, which is represented in the Zionist entity in Palestine.

On the non-alignment movement, Mr Husayn said Iraq effectively works for deepening the course of non-aligned countries and in this respect concentrates on the principles of hostility towards colonialism and the principle of close cooperation among non-aligned countries to promote their opportunities for growth and development and increasing capability of the non-alignment group's positive contribution in international policy in a way boosting peace and prohibiting wars.

He further said that Iraq had had talks with several non-aligned countries on founding a fund for aiding under-developed countries. The fund to be contributed to by oil and developed countries aims at linking world countries with the historic trend of development and reaching a level of human relations based on equality and non-harming of others.

Mr. Husayn further said that Iraq works for minimizing the number of those aligned from joining the non-aligned group. Iraq rejects admission of countries that are linked with official pacts into this group under any consideration.

The RCC vice chairman went on saying that Iraq advocates resolving problems among non-aligned countries through peaceful means and dialogue and through dissemination of cooperation among them in a way contributing to increasing volume of trade exchange and promoting economic relations. Non-alignment should work for eliminating exploitation by imperialist countries of the Third World countries.

On Iraq's relations with Europe, Mr. Husayn said Iraq establishes economic relations with Europe but not through the European Common Market. These relations are established in the light of several considerations, leading among which is the political one. We are endeavouring to have the political consideration a central issue in our economic relations.

On the Horn of Africa, Mr. Husayn said we support the Eritrean people's will but cannot consider ourselves an alternative to the Eritrean people in determining their relations and we are backing them according to our potentials.

Mr Husayn also refuted that Iraq has requested arms from West Germany and said that there is no crisis in arms import and that Iraq's armament is basically from the Soviet Union. He pointed out that it happens that the Soviet Union does not desire to give certain link of military technology--then we have to ensure that from any other country in the world and this is normal. [sentence as received]

On the patriotic, progressive and national front, Mr. Husayn said the revolution built relations with front parties on bases of respect and the volume of their commitment to the revolution programme and the front course endorsed by its charter and regulations. Anyone who leaves the front would only stand in the trench of imperialism and thus would have not influence but become a member of those imperialist agents.

He stressed that Iraq rejects the notion that whenever there is a PPNK [presumably Progressive Pan-Arab Nationalist Front] party gets angry, this means non-stability and disturbance. [sentence as received] Iraq will remain stable and capable. The front is existing and relations among its parties might have some misunderstandings or erroneous behaviours.

Referring to those executed in Iraq recently, Mr Husayn stressed that they were not executed because of their political aspect but for their subversive work which is legally prohibited. They were tried legally and their execution came in application to an Iraq law known and accepted by the front parties. The executed group included one officer, NCO's and soldiers. They were punished for their violation of the law which prohibits party work within the armed forces with the exception of the work of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. Mr Husayn expressed regret that Iraq loses one of the sons of its people and said that world countries are ruled by laws and it is illogical to criticize Iraq for applying a law representing its will.

Mr. Husayn called for drawing an international document preventing death sentence and said that if such human document is hammered out Iraq will be first in signing it.

Mr. Husayn pointed out that the revolution march existed before the Communist Party participation in the front, continued with its participation and will continue for accomplishing its historic tasks. Mr. Husayn affirmed that the revolution in Iraq is independent amongst international policies that do not desire a real independence for some people and nations.

On the autonomous rule formula, Mr. Husayn said the solution of the Kurdish problem was a triumph for Iraqis as Kurds and Arabs and was a sound solution that was not based on temporary calculations. Referring to traces of the Kurdish armed struggle which continued for some 14 years, Mr Husayn said that its social, political, psychological, intellectual and military dangers could not be eliminated within a short period and when there are parties utilizing it for striking Iraq.

He added that there are limited small groups that infiltrate from Iran, Turkey and Syria that strike and return. This, however, would not affect the revolution programme or people living in the autonomous rule area. He also said that evacuating border villages was dictated by providing them with requirements of progress and civilization and enabling the state to convey to them economic and social services. The Kurdish people was for long deprived from opportunities of progress and development. There are people along Iraqi-Turkish and Iraqi-Iranian borders who are illiterate and deprived from all aspects of life, living in rocky lands. These people are moved to model villages where they are receiving all basic services which some villages in Baghdad suburbs lack.

Referring to oil, the RCC vice-chairman said Iraq's capabilities and independence in this question lie with its nationalization of oil and complete elimination of influence of foreign companies' will. He stressed that Iraq markets its oil under 55 contracts with the lion share for Third World countries, and this means that Iraq deals with 55 parties, and no one, two or three out of this number could influence our oil policy.

Mr. Husayn stressed that solidarity among OPEC countries should not be based only on the basis of commitment to oil prices increase and called for founding a tradition based on legal dealing between the producer and consumer, taking into consideration international inflation. Oil producing countries, even if there would be a disintegration of OPEC after a time, will be in a position of selling their oil according to the price they fix when demand surmounts production. Iraq is building its economy in a way ensuring its progress even if oil is exhausted, he said.

Mr. Husayn emphasized Iraq's commitment to the general programme worked out by OPEC, particularly on what concerns prices. Our capability in marketing oil lies with marketing quantities. We need in addition that Iraqi responsibles do not take commission or obstruct contracts with negotiations over commission. Moreover, middleman is disregarded.

Referring to economy and agriculture, Mr. Husayn said the socialist sector's share in industrial production including total industries in Iraq including processing ones stands at 97 percent. This sector dominates all industrial and economic activities in the country with a percentage of 72 percent. The private sector's contribution to industry with the exception of oil industry totaled 13.8 million dinars in 1976, while the socialist sector's contribution in the same period totalled 567 million dinars. Cultivated areas under this sector are around 25 million donums with state and collective farms and cooperatives having their share in.

HUSAYN IN SAUDI ARABIA TO DISCUSS CURRENT SITUATION

Talks in At-Ta'if

JN230500Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 23 Jul 78 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn and His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, king of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, held a session of official talks in At-Ta'if last night. A review was held of current Arab and international issues. Their majesties Husayn and Khalid exchanged viewpoints on developments in the situation in the Arab region. Means to strengthen the Arab position, bolster solidarity and strengthen Arab capabilities to stand fast against aggression and outside dangers were also discussed. The talks also dealt with means to strengthen joint cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

On the Jordanian side, the talks were attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran and His Excellency ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court. On the Saudi side, the talks were attended by His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz: second deputy prime minister and commander of the national guard; His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation; His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs; His Majesty King Khalid's adviser; and the Saudi ambassador in Amman.

In a statement broadcast by Saudi radio, a responsible source in the Jordanian delegation accompanying His Majesty King Husayn said that His Majesty King Husayn's visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia comes within the context of regular consultations which his majesty carries out every now and then with all the brothers, particularly his brother His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The source said that Jordanian-Saudi relations are strong and getting stronger all the time.

Husayn Returns Home

JN231539Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 23 Jul 78 JN

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn returned home this afternoon from At-Ta'if following a 2-day visit to Saudi Arabia during which he held talks with His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on methods to strengthen the Arab position, rebuild solidarity, and develop Arab capabilities to confront aggression and outside challenges.

His majesty was received at Amman airport by His Highness Prince Muhammad, the speaker of the Senate, the chairman of the National Consultative Council, the court minister, the commander in chief of the armed forces, the chief chamberlain, ministers and high-ranking officials.

Returning with his majesty were Prime Minister Mudar Badran; Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; and the Saudi ambassador in Amman.

PRESS COMMENTS ON KING'S VISITS TO SYRIA, SAUDI ARABIA

JN220650Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 22 Jul 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Under the headline "Husayn's Tour," the newspaper AR-RA'Y writes: The only alternative for the Arabs is to close their ranks and unify their stand. Without Arab solidarity, this state of disintegration our nation is living through will continue. We say this and will continue to maintain it until all obstacles and their causes are removed from the road to solidarity.

For this reason His Majesty King Husayn yesterday hastened to hold consultations with his brother President al-Asad, and for the same reason he is going today to hold consultations with his brother His Majesty King Khalid.

It is certain that the agenda of these consultations will cover the whole Arab arena. King Husayn, however, will concentrate on current events in this area concerning Israel.

Under the headline "The Jordanian Moves and the Intrinsic Arab Resources," the newspaper AL-AKHBAR writes: After his meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to discuss the means of strengthening Arab steadfastness in the face of Zionist aggression, King Husayn will leave for At-Ta'if today for talks with his brother His Majesty King Khalid on the means of strengthening the Arab stand with regard to all matters necessary to change the current Arab situation into a joint Arab position, in which efforts and resources are pooled to gain the respect of various international bodies. Thus our Arab nation will be able to impose its just pan-Arab conditions on the process of peace in this area.

IBRAHIM LEAVES FOR BELGRADE NONALINED CONFERENCE

JN231150Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 23 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim left Amman this morning for Yugoslavia to head the Jordanian delegation to the conference of the nonalined countries to begin in Belgrade on Tuesday.

Ibrahim told a JNA correspondent that he will meet with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito in Belgrade tomorrow, Monday, to convey to him greetings from His Majesty King Husayn. He will also discuss with him bilateral relations and their stand toward issues to be discussed at the nonalined conference.

Ibrahim said that at the conference he will speak about Jordan's stand based on awareness of the dangers of the Israeli occupation of Arab land. He will also explain the methods used by the occupation authorities to Judaize the Arab land by establishing settlements and evacuating Arab people and seizing their land. He said that he will stress Jordan's stand regarding a peaceful settlement based on total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab land and recognition of the Palestinian people's right to determine their future. Israel must commit itself to this right before any talks or contacts related to a settlement. He said that during his visit to Belgrade he will hold contacts with the Arab foreign ministers to discuss the latest developments in the current Arab situation.

JORDAN, PRC INITIAL TRADE AGREEMENT IN AMMAN

JN221859Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 22 Jul 78 JN

[Text] The Jordanian and the PRC governments today initialed an agreement on trade cooperation. The agreement provides for increasing the volume of trade between the two countries and achieving an equal trade balance. It also stipulates granting mutual most-favored-nation status in regard to trade. The agreement aims at encouraging the holding of various industrial exhibitions in the two countries.

The agreement was signed on the Jordanian side by Dr Najm ad-Din ad-Dajani, minister of industry and trade, and on the Chinese side by the PRC deputy minister of trade.

U.S. OFFICIAL RECEIVED BY FOREIGN MINISTER BUTRUS

NC211735Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1615 GMT 21 Jul 78 NC

[Text] A meeting was held this evening between Foreign and Defense Minister Fu'ad Butrus and the deputy U.S. representative at the United Nations, James Leonard. Leonard arrived in Beirut from Damascus this afternoon. Minister Butrus briefed the U.S. diplomat on the Lebanese political situation, which undoubtedly reflects on Lebanon's diplomatic activity. Leonard is expected to meet President Sarkis tomorrow and then to leave for Amman. The meeting of the foreign minister, Mr Leonard and Ambassador Parker began at 1730 and ended at 1855. After the meeting, Minister Butrus made the following statement:

Ambassador Leonard, the deputy U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, is touring the Middle East at the request of his government to discuss with certain governments affairs and issues which could have a bearing on the activities of the next UN General Assembly session and outstanding issues at the Security Council. He came to Lebanon from Syria and will spend 36 hours in Lebanon. Butrus added: The discussions with the ambassador dealt mainly with UN Resolution 425 and the method of implementing it and the role which the Lebanese authorities can and must play on the governmental, administrative and military levels to facilitate the task of the UN forces in implementing UN Resolution 425. Minister Butrus further said: I do not have to mention that this resolution was adopted at the request of Lebanon and is in its interest. The foreign minister went on: The discussion naturally dealt with the army's entry into the south and the coordination between the UN forces and the army in a manner which will lead to the attainment of the desired goal. The discussions further dealt with the situation in the area, an evaluation of recent events and moves and the extent of their positive and negative effect on Lebanon.

Minister Butrus also said: Ambassador Leonard's visit is of an exploratory nature to exchange information and views. President Sarkis will receive Ambassador Leonard tomorrow morning to discuss the mission assigned to him. Minister Butrus expressed his view that the army must move and enter the south as soon as possible within the framework of the present capacities, efforts and preparations.

Ambassador Leonard declined to answer questions from reporters. Ambassador Parker said that discussions centered on the UN forces and the practical implementation of the program within the context of Resolution 425. The American ambassador added: Leonard's visit to Lebanon is part of the discussions which are being held before the convocation of the UN General Assembly. He explained that there is no new proposal and that Leonard's tour will include the states in the area.

Meets With Sarkis

NC221155Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 22 Jul 78 NC

[Text] At 1000 today, President Ilyas Sarkis received the U.S. deputy representative to the United Nations, James Leonard, who was accompanied by the U.S. ambassador in Beirut, Richard Parker, and by (Nathaniel Howell), a Middle East official at the U.S. State Department. The meeting lasted 45 minutes.

VIOLENCE ERUPTS IN BEIRUT SUBURB OF AL-HADATH

Tension Reported

NC211812Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1615 GMT 21 Jul 78 NC

[Text] According to the reports received this afternoon, tension prevails in the Al-Hadath area. Political efforts are being exerted to eliminate the causes of this tension.

The Arab Deterrent Forces have withdrawn from two positions. One position in the western area [of Beirut] near the Al-Bahri Cafe has been taken over by armed men of the Al-Murabitun organization. The other position, near Bab Idris, has been taken over by armed elements of the Arab Socialist Union. The reports add that there are clear armed manifestations near the centers and offices of the Palestinian and leftist organizations. The inhabitants of the quarters near the camps have asked the Palestinian resistance to withdraw their arms from the residential areas to prevent explosions harmful to the peaceful citizens. The Palestinian resistance has not acceeded to this demand.

INA Reports Fighting

JN220805Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0740 GMT 22 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 22 July--The security situation in the southern suburbs of Beirut erupted in the early hours today and explosions were heard in the Al-Hadath area. An INA correspondent in Beirut reports that the rightists militia and the deterrent forces exchanged fire with various kinds of arms. At the same time machinegun fire was heard up to this morning in the southern suburbs of Beirut where a soldier of the deterrent forces was killed yesterday by sniper fire which continued on most axes.

Meanwhile all attempts have failed to release Farah 'Ubayd, member of the Phalangist Military Council, who has been detained for several days by the Giants Brigade, belonging to former President Sulayman Franjiyah in northern Lebanon. Rightist information media have continued to ignore the detention of the Phalangist official. Investigations of him have revealed information described as serious, dealing with plans of the Phalangist Military Council.

Deterrent Forces Issue Statement

NC222030Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 22 Jul 78 NC

[Text] A responsible source in the Arab Deterrent Forces command has stated the following: Some private information media have reported that the Arab Deterrent Forces have withdrawn from positions in Al-Bahri, the Fattal building and Bab Idris. These reports are unfounded. The Arab Deterrent Forces are still in these positions performing their duties in an exemplary manner.

The same information media have reported incidents in Al-Hadath. The fact is that at 1100 yesterday, a supply truck belonging to the Arab Deterrent Forces was subjected to a burst of gunfire south of Al-Hadath. The gunfire came from an easterly direction. A soldier inside the truck was slightly wounded. No retaliatory action was taken. The responsible authorities are investigating the source of fire. However, at 2340 yesterday at about the same spot, a patrol of the Arab Deterrent Forces was subjected to gunfire on the main road. One soldier was seriously wounded. The patrol returned the fire. Other elements then joined in firing against the patrol from various sides. The Arab Deterrent Forces stationed in the area were forced to return fire with violence to silence the sources of fire.

Voice of Lebanon Report

NC230609Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0515 GMT 13 Jul 78 NC

[Excerpt] The artillery and rocket shelling of Al-Hadath area subsided early this morning. No accurate reports on material damage are available yet. It is believed that there is no loss of life, only a few minor injuries. The reasons for the renewed shelling of the Al-Hadath-Beirut area are still unknown. The inhabitants say that they were surprised by provocative actions and artillery shelling at about 2300. The shelling soon intensified and 120mm mortars and rocket launchers were used. Fires broke out in some areas in Al-Hadath and Al-Antoniyah.

The shelling by the deterrent forces came from their positions in the various parts of the area, especially from the B'abda position. A fire broke out in the woods and eight shells fell on Lebanese Army positions and in the areas of (Busray) and Wadi Sahrur. Some rounds did not explode.

A communique, issued by the Arab Deterrent Forces to justify a previous shelling of Al-Hadath, said that a supply vehicle came under fire and that one person was wounded. It added that the deterrent forces opened up with artillery on the sources of the fire and silenced them. It is natural for the Arab Deterrent Forces Command, after the sudden shelling around midnight last night, to repeat what it said Friday night.

In the capital the security situation remains the same as in the past 2 days. An isolated incident on the Beirut bridge made people cautious for a while yesterday. The situation returned to what it was the day before.

Renewed Clashes

JN231625Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1545 GMT 23 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 23 July--Clashes resumed today in the Al-Hadath area, south of Beirut, after a relative calm enjoyed by the inhabitants who spent the whole night in their shelters as a result of the shelling which lasted until late last night. The renewed clashes began with intermittent firing by snipers and was escalated when RPG's and artillery were used. Beirut sources said that a number of shells fell in the woods in the B'abda area and this caused fires to break out.

The shelling stopped after 2 hours as a result of a meeting between President Sarkis and the commander of the deterrent forces.

Cease-Fire Broken

NC231658Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1633 GMT 23 Jul 78 NC

[Text] We have now received a report from the Lebanese forces command indicating that intense artillery and rocket shelling resumed in the areas of Al-Hadath, B'abda and Al-Hazimiyah. It appears that cease-fire orders were not obeyed for more than 30 minutes. The shelling had stopped at 1830 today following a meeting between the president and the commander of the Arab Deterrent Forces. After the meeting an order for an immediate cease-fire was issued.

Beirut Radio Report

NC231820Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 23 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Clashes resumed tonight in Al-Hadath area. Activities have increased to contain the security situation and prevent its deterioration. The clashes were renewed this afteroon in this area.

President Ilyas Sarkis received Lt Col Sami al-Khatib, commander of the Arab Deterrent Forces, with whom he discussed the reasons for the renewal of the clashes and the necessary measures to halt them. The Presidental Palace held a number of contacts with parties concerned. The prime minister also held contacts in order to contain the situation.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister al-Huss affirmed today that the Lebanese Army will enter south Lebanon soon. He noted that the situation in south Lebanon is entering a fateful phase and can no longer tolerate any delay in the implementation of the state's sovereignty and control over the area. He added that the question of officers in charge of the border area must be dealt with, along with the decision of sending military units to the south.

Shelling Stops

NC240617Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0515 GMT 24 Jul 78 NC

[Text] The artillery and rocket shelling of Al-Hadath and neighboring areas has stopped. An uneasy calm now prevails after mad outbursts of artillery and rocket bombardment. Reports indicate that the shelling centered on economic establishments such as bakeries, shops, clinics and hospitals. The B'abda government hospital came under a most violent wave of concentrated fire. Although no definite figures are available regarding the casualties of last night's shelling, early reports speak of 3 killed and 12 wounded, all of them civilian. Property losses are very heavy in view of the massive shelling of houses and public buildings. Many fires broke out in the woods of Al-Hadath and adjacent areas. Attempts to put the fires out are still in progress.

The president of the republic, the prime minister and the commander of the Arab Deterrent Forces intervened more than once to stop the rocket and artillery shelling. The shelling only subsided late last night after continuing intermittently.

DETERRENT FORCES DENY PROVOCATIONS IN AL-BIQA'

NC211133Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 21 Jul 78 NC

[Text] A responsible source in the Arab Deterrent Forces command has commented on reports put out by some news media sources that the command of the UAE contingent, which is responsible for the area of western Al-Biqa', has submitted a complaint to the Arab Deterrent Forces command that certain forces are carrying out provocations against certain villages and a number of young men in the area of its operations in western Al-Biqa'. The source said that these reports are totally unfounded. The Arab Deterrent Forces command regrets that a major source of news has stooped to this level. The Arab Deterrent Forces Command emphasizes that there is complete harmony and strong coordination in the security and military spheres between the UAE forces and the other forces operating within the Arab Deterrent Forces. The Arab Deterrent Forces command also emphasizes that it is completely satisfied with the calm security situation prevailing in western Al-Biqa'.

DETERRENT FORCES REPORTEDLY ARREST 50 IN TRIPOLI

NC231929Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1915 GMT 23 Jul 78 NC

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon correspondent has learned that Arab Deterrent Forces have raided the houses of some citizens in Mar Marun Street in Tripoli; about 50 were arrested and are being held in a shelter in the same street. Nothing has been reported so far about the reason for the mass arrest.

PIERRE AL-JUMAYYIL MEETS WITH SYRIAN OFFICIALS

NC211815Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1615 GMT 21 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Pierre al-Jumayyil met this morning with some Syrian officials at his office in the Phalangist Party headquarters; Syrian-Phalangist relations were reviewed in the light of recent developments. The Phalangist leader and the Syrian officials stressed the need to strengthen the confidence between the Lebanese and Syrians. The Phalangist leader pointed out that there are some parties which grasp every opportunity to disrupt these relations.

It has been learned that periodic Syrian-Phalangist meetings will be held to form a common view about the next phase, prevent the exacerbation of the situation and restore the relations of cooperation to normal.

CAMILLE SHAM'UN ADDRESSES APPEAL TO SYRIAN TROOPS

NC231206Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1115 GMT 23 Jul 78 NC

[Excerpts] Former President Camille Sham'un has addressed an appeal to the valiant Syrian fighters, heads of families and free men in every town and village. In his appeal, Sham'un says: The man addressing you today has always been the true friend of Syria.

He added: Lebanon has always treated the Syrians as they did the Lebanese and gave them the same social guarantees and privileges enjoyed by the Lebanese workers. What has changed suddenly, and what are the psychological or political factors that have made the Ba'thist government sow the spirit of enmity between the two fraternal people? Has the Syrian worker forgotten the generousity of Lebanon and has the head of the Syrian family forgotten the goodness of Lebanon? Have they forgotten that Lebanon has always been an impregnable refuge for the persecuted Syrians, victims of the freedom of opinion and speech and the dignity of man?

O Syrian soldiers, who have been workers in the past and who will be workers in the future; O free men, flatly refuse to kill your Lebanese brothers whatever the arbitrary orders given to you. Be assured that the Lebanese do not want to kill you unless they are forced to do so in self-defense. Go to your country in peace and return to us as you were in the past, a supporter of hospitable Lebanon and a brother to the Lebanese people. The historic ties between our two peoples are stronger than the injustice and ignorance of the rulers.

DORY SHAM'UN ADDRESSES OPEN LETTER TO FRANJIYAH

NC211820Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1615 GMT 21 Jul 78 NC

[Text] The secretary general of the National Liberal Party, Dory Sham'un, has addressed an open letter to former President Sulayman Franjiyah asking him whether the hands which are extended to help him today are actually working in the interest of Lebanon and whether he has any doubt at all that Syrian intelligence, which is present everywhere, had advance knowledge of what has taken place in Ihdin.

Dory Sham'un says: Those who killed more than 30 persons in Al-Qa' committed their crime to avenge what had happened in Ihdin to widen the differences among members of the one Lebanese family and to destroy the morale of every Lebanese who does not accept the Syrian domination.

Dory Sham'un added: We are being told that the Syrians are being too kind and generous to the people in the north at a time when their vehicles, guns and rocket launchers are placed [two words indistinct].

AFP: NEW CHRISTIAN RADIO STATION TO START OPERATION

TA211503Y Paris AFP in English 1445 GMT 21 Jul 78 TA

[Text] Beirut, 21 July (AFP)--Lebanon's two main rival Christian Maronite groups will start battling over the airwaves this week when followers of former President Sulayman Franjiyah start broadcasts from their new radio station.

Called "The Voice of United Lebanon" the station is designed to compete with "The Voice of Lebanon", which is backed by the conservative-Christian Phalangist Party, headed by Pierre al-Jumayyil.

The technical means employed by the new station will allow it to broadcast much further than just the northern mountainous area of Zgharta, stronghold of the Franjiyah clan.

A 100 kilowatt transmitter has been installed permitting reception as far as North Africa on medium wave, and to the United States, South America and Australia on short wave.

An aerial 104 meters (yards) high has been erected at Ihdin, just outside Zgharta, where on June 13 some 30 supporters of former President Franjiyah, including his son, daughter-in-law and granddaughter, were killed by Phalangist militiamen.

The station's new director, Yusuf Yamin, said its aim was "purely national." It was intended to "fight the partition plan and expose the Lebanese problem clearly," he said.

The station will be Lebanon's fourth. Besides the Phalangist radio there is also the official "Radio Lebanon" and the pro-Nasir "Voice of the Al-Murabitun."

Observers judged that the new radio station could pave the way for an outbreak of fighting between the Phalangists and Franjiyah followers.

Dany Sham'un, son of former President Camille Sham'un (who with Pierre al-Jumayyil heads the right-wing Christian Lebanese Front) said yesterday he had received confirmation that 2,000 weapons had been delivered to the inhabitants of Zgharta.

ARMY, UN DISCUSS ARMY DEPLOYMENT IN SOUTH

NC211445Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 21 Jul 78 NC

[Text] A meeting was held today between the Lebanese Army command and the UN forces operating in south Lebanon. UNIFIL Deputy Commander Brig Gen Jean-Paul Cuq arrived at the Ministry of National Defense in Al-Yarzah at 1000. He was accompanied by Political Adviser (Aime) and Colonel (Devai). Immediately a joint meeting was held under the chairmanship of Army Commander Brigadier General Khuri and in the presence of Chief of Staff Colonel Turbay. The meeting ended at 1300. Lebanon's Permanent UN Delegate Ghassan Tuwayni attended part of the meeting. Talks centered on the question of sending the Lebanese Army to the south and its deployment in the border area among the UN forces operating there in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 425. Methods of coordination between the Lebanese Army and the UN forces commands were also discussed.

SYRIAN-LEBANESE MILITARY MEET, DISCUSS SOUTH

NC221152Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 22 Jul 78 NC

[Text] At 1100 today, a Syrian-Lebanese military meeting was held at the National Defense Ministry. It was attended by the army commander, Staff Brig Gen Victor Khuri; Chief of Staff Brig Gen Munir Turbay; the commander of the Arab Deterrent Forces, Lt Col Sami al-Khatib; the commander of the Syrian forces in Lebanon, Maj Gen 'Ali Aslan; and the director of the Syrian forces Intelligence Department, Lt Col Muhammad Ghanim.

They discussed a number of measures aimed at paving the way for the deployment of the army in the south. The meeting lasted about 90 minutes.

AL-HUSS, BUTRUS DISCUSS ARMY IN SOUTH

NC221314Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 Jul 78 NC

[Text] At 1100 today, in his office at the Information Ministry, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss met with Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defense Fu'ad Butrus. After the meeting, Minister Butrus answered newsmen's questions. He said: I met with the prime minister this morning to give him an idea about my discussions yesterday with the U.S. deputy representative to the United Nations, James Leonard. Today's meeting was a chance to review all matters pertaining to UN Security Council Resolution 425, the deployment of the army in the south and the arrangements which must be made concerning the army. These arrangements must take the public interest into consideration, with a view to strengthening the army and putting an end to the confusion being spread about the army by some people, whether in good or bad faith. My point of view and that of the prime minister were very close regarding the subjects and matters discussed. This meeting will be followed by others at the beginning of the coming week. These meetings may be more expanded than this, in order to translate the view which we have exchanged in practical terms.

On Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam's visit to Beirut, Minister Butrus said: Minister Khaddam is abroad at present. He will discuss the subject of his visit to Beirut when he returns to Syria. He said: The contacts between Lebanon and Syria are constantly taking place on more than one level. If these contacts are not at the foreign ministers' level, this does not mean that there are not contacts.

UNIFIL REPORTEDLY TO WITHDRAW UNLESS ARMY SENT SOUTH

JN231003Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0850 GMT 23 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 23 July--Press reports here today say that the United Nations has officially told Lebanon that it will withdraw its forces from southern Lebanon if the Lebanese authorities do not send a Lebanese Amry force to the area before 14 August.

The newspaper AS-SAFIR, which published this report, says that this date is related to the expiration of the UNIFIL mandate in September. The paper says that the reason the United Nations gave is that the UNIFIL does not know who is in charge in southern Lebanon.

Informed sources have been cited as saying that the entry of the Lebanese Army to southern Lebanon is very near. It may take place within a few days. The plan is ready and waiting for political approval. Quoting government sources, AS-SAFIR says that the force which will enter southern Lebanon consists of 1,500 soldiers, under the command of Col Adib Sa'd. The forces in the south under the leadership of Maj Sa'd Haddad and Maj Sami Shidyaq, well known for their cooperation with the Zionist forces and consisting of 700 soldiers, will join the army force.

ISRAELI PATROL ENTERS, LEAVES LEBANESE VILLAGE

NC230613Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0515 GMT 23 Jul 78 NC

[Text] At 0100 a 20-man Israeli unit entered and began patrolling the village of Kfar Shuba. The Norwegian contingent detected it, confronted it and told it to leave the village, which it did 1 hour later. This is the first time an Israeli force has entered Kfar Shuba since the Norwegians took up positions there over 2 months ago.

INA NOTES TENSION BETWEEN 'ARAFAT MEN, NATIONALISTS

JN231629Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1605 GMT 23 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 23 July--Armed groups belonging to Yasir 'Arafat have occupied a base belonging to the Lebanese Nationalist Movement in the town of Al-'Izziyah in the Al-'Urquib region, southern Lebanon, after these armed groups invaded at dawn today. Reports from the south say that tension prevails after the incident and that 'Arafat's armed groups have barricaded the road between the villages of (Sahmar) and Al-Qulaylah. The reports say these groups have been given orders to arrest elements of the nationalist movement.

AFP: CHRISTIAN-UN CONFRONTATION REPORTED

TA212039Y Paris AFP in English 2020 GMT 21 Jul 78 TA

[Text] Beirut, July 21 (AFP)--Conservative Christian militiamen, backed by some 12 armored vehicles, today forced Norwegian peacekeeping troops to release some of their comrades who had been intercepted after opening fire on inhabitants of another Christian village, correspondents based in the area reported. They said that the incident began when occupants from a car coming from the Christian enclave of Marj 'Uyun opened fire on residents of the Christian village of Ibil as-Saqy, wounding one villager. The correspondents added that the assailants, who had been intercepted by Norwegian "blue helmets" of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), had to be freed after Marj 'Uyun Christian militiamen massively encircled the village.

POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVE TO AS-SADAT'S INITIATIVE HINTED

JN222111Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 22 Jul 78 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] More than 8 months have passed since As-Sadat's ill-fated visit to occupied Jerusalem and his offering of concessions to the Zionist enemy, yet As-Sadat is not able to give any proof that he will fulfill one of the promises which he made to justify his capitulationist step. As-Sadat alleged that 70 percent of the obstacles to peace were psychological barriers and that his visit would destroy these barriers. Now nobody in the world can claim that peace in the Middle East is closer than it was 8 months ago.

International quarters are convinced that As-Sadat's capitulationist step has failed to offer any positive contribution to the peace process in the Middle East and that his initiative has lost every chance to become a policy to be followed in the Arab homeland. There is also an international conviction that the U.S. monopoly over the efforts to deal with the Middle East crisis has only harmed international peace efforts and increased tension and the possibility of an explosion in the area.

As a result of this conviction, those international quarters interested in a Middle East peace have begun moving again in an effort to reach a comprehensive settlement based on the UN resolutions. Arab and international quarters have again reiterated that any solution not acceptable to Syria cannot be successful. This fact was affirmed by Mr Ghassan at-Tuwayni, Lebanon's UN representative. The world media have also affirmed this fact in their comments on the decisive role played by Syria in aborting the attempt to impose capitulation. UN Secretary General Waldheim's visit to Damascus and his talks with President al-Asad gave due significance to the central role of Syria in the Middle East politics. The talks held with President al-Asad by Algerian President Boumediene, Jordanian King Husayn and the PLO's 'Arafat show the great importance given to Syria's position and its central role in Arab developments by those Arabs who are opposed to capitulation.

In cooperating with the forces opposed to capitulation, Syria has achieved progress on the way to aborting the plot to impose capitulation. Syria is determined to continue to struggle to destroy the capitulationist line, to establish a strategic balance with the enemy, and to proceed on the way to a just and lasting peace based on the principles of complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people. To achieve this Syria will cooperate with the Arab sides which are seeking Arab rights and with all international sides which are interested in a just settlement leading to permanent peace. However, Syria will never meet with the capitulationist trends or be reconciled with these trends.

DPRK VICE PRESIDENT RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT AL-ASAD

JN221404Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 22 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--At 1130 today His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received the DPRK delegation led by Pak Song-chol, member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and DPRK Vice President. President al-Asad received a letter from Vice President Song-chol from President Kim Il-song. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi and DPRK Ambassador in Damascus Kim Yong-ha.

The chairman of the DPRK delegation conveyed the greetings of President Kim Il-song, the leadership of the Korean Workers Party and the Korean people to His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Command and the Syrian Arab people. He emphasized the friendship exisiting between the two countries as well as the DPRK's support of the Arab people's struggle, particularly the Syrian Arab people. He also expressed thanks for Syria's support of his country's struggle for the peaceful reunification of the Korean homeland without any foreign intervention and for foiling the imperialist plots to consecrate the existence of two Korean states.

His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad thanked him for the greetings he conveyed and spoke about the situation in the Arab area. Emphasizing that Israel does not want peace but seeks to impose capitulation on the Arabs. President al-Asad said that Israel does not want a just peace because it is an entity which was established on aggression. President al-Asad said that Syria rejects capitulation and will continue the struggle until the occupied Arab areas are liberated and the usurped rights of the Palestinian Arab people regained. He pointed out the similarity between Israel and South Korea, both of which U.S. imperialism is working to turn into an arms arsenal. He said the Third World peoples cannot achieve their goals except through a struggle against their enemics.

President al-Asad praised the leadership of President Kim Il-song and the struggle of the Korean people. He emphasized that Syria will continue to support the struggle of the Korean people. President al-Asad also stressed the nonalined movement's role in foiling the designs of imperialism.

After speaking about the achievements of the people and party in the Syrian Arab Republic, President al-Asad emphasized the friendship between the two peoples, parties and governments in the Syrian Arab Republic and the DPRK. President al-Asad asked the chairman of the DPRK delegation to convey his greetings and those of the Syrian people to President Kim Il-song and the friendly Korean people.

Concludes Talks

JN221957Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 22 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Talks between Syria and the DPRK were concluded this evening. The talks were led by Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi and Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and DPRK vice president. The final session reviewed aspects of technical, scientific and economic cooperation between the two friendly countries. The two sides agreed to exchange delegations in order to follow up a number of cooperation issues discussed during the talks.

Ends Visit, Departs

JN231701Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 23 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and DPRK Vice president, and the delegation accompanying him left Damascus today after a 6-day visit to Syria. He was seen off at the Damascus airport by Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, Jamil Shayya, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, and a number of ministers.

Before his departure, Pak Song-chol made a statement to SANA in which he expressed thanks to President Hafiz al-Asad and the Syrian Government and people for the cordial welcome accorded him and his delegation during their stay in Damascus. He said that the talks between the two sides contributed to strengthening the bonds of friendship and solidarity between the two countries.

Pak Song-chol said: It gives me great pleasure to congratulate the Ba'th Party and the Syrian Government and people on their great achievements under President Hafiz al-Asad. He stated that the DPRK Government and party stand by the side of the Syrian Arab people in their struggle to liberate the occupied Arab territories and restore the national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish their state on their national soil.

ALGERIA'S BOUMEDIENE ARRIVES, MEETS WITH AL-ASAD

JN221355Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1345 GMT 22 Jul 78 JN

[Excerpts] Damascus, 22 July--Algerian President Houari Boumediene arrived in Damascus from Khartoum at 1415 today on a brief visit to Damascus. President Hafiz al-Asad was at the head of those who received him at Damascus International Airport.

President Hafiz al-Asad and President Houari Boumediene immediately held a meeting in the hotel attended by Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, prime minister, and Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Algerian minister of foreign affairs.

Leaves Following Talks

JN221640Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 22 Jul 78 JN

[Excerpts] Damascus--Algerian President Boumediene left Damascus at 1600 today following a brief visit during which he held a meeting with President al-Asad. During the meeting a review was made of the results of the OAU summit conference held in Khartoum as well as of the discussions which took place at the conference. The two presidents also discussed ways to consolidate the front of steadfastness and confrontation in the face of antagonistic plans. They also exchanged views regarding the conference of the nonalined states' foreign ministers which will be held in a few days' time in Belgrade.

FOREIGN MINISTER KHADDAM LEAVES FOR COPENHAGEN

JN212125Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 21 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam left Damascus at noon today for Copenhagen at the head of an official delegation for a visit to Denmark which will last 3 days.

ALGERIA

EGYPT WITHDRAWS FROM AFRICAN GAMES FOLLOWING INCIDENT

LD232140Y Algiers Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The Algiers African Games Organizing Committee has been officially notified of the withdrawal of the Egyptian team as a result of the incidents which occurred yesterday at the 5th July Stadium between the Egyptian football players and those from the Jamahiriyah.

Egyptian television (?distorted) the true context within which these unfortunate incidents occurred. The Algerian public, in any case, was totally uninvolved. Furthermore, since the start of the games it has shown its sense of hospitality and fairplay.

The police, for their part, proved fully capable of coping with the situation.

For its part, Algerian television did its normal job of retransmitting the match to Egypt and the Jamahiriyah. In fact, it was planned to show 90 minutes of the game and the timing schedule did not allow for an extension of the broadcast. In any case, there is a film recording of the match, from which it will be possible to determine who was to blame.

The third African games in Algiers are continuing and we should perhaps remember that the slogan of these games is friendship, unity and solidarity.

LIBYA

JANA REPORTS AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES MAURITANIA'S SALECK

LD231104Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1050 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 23 July, JANA--Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the secretary general of the General People's Congress, today received Lt Col Mustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck, chairman of the Mauritanian Military Committee for National Recovery.

Receives Mauritania's Boukreiss

LD240210Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi received in audience today Moulaye Ould Boukreiss, member of the Mauritanian Military Committee for National Recovery, who arrived in Tripoli today.

DJIBOUTI, SEYCHELLES PRESIDENTS ARRIVE, MEET AL-QADHDHAFI

LD232158Y Tripoli JANA in English 1453 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, July 23, JANA--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi received last night President Hassan Gouled Aptidon of the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas and President France Albert Rene of Seychelles.

Present at the meeting were Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir and Lt Col Mustafa al-Kharrubi and the secretaries of foreign affairs and industry.

Both presidents had arrived in Tripoli yesterday evening on an official visit to the Jamahiriyah, due to last several days.

The two guests were given an official reception attended by Col Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, Lt Col Mustafa al-Kharrubi and Mr 'Abu al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, chairman of the General People's Committee, other secretaries in the Secretariat, and diplomats.

In a communique received by JANA's correspondent President Gouled praised the good relationship existing between the Jamahiriyah and Djibouti which he described as a strong, fraternal relationship based on friendship and cooperation.

He said that if the Africans aim at forming a force, they should act and cooperate to create this force, to confront colonialism and reaction. They should hold mutual consultations on the necessity to create such a force. He stressed that they would not accept any foreign intervention on this subject and that this force should remain within the framework of African unity.

The president of Seychelles also issued a communique received by JANA's correspondent on the relations between the Jamahiriyah and Seychelles.

He said that Seychelles is grateful to the Jamahiriyah for its attitude in supporting Seychelles until they achieve independence. He added that they are now inspired by the policies of the Jamahiriyah, and that they appreciate the courageous attitudes of the Jamahiriyah against colonialism and reaction.

President Rene expressed his happiness, considering it a great honor to visit his second home, the Jamahiriyah.

Commenting on the plan to build an African force he said: "We would accept this proposal provided the force would be purely African with no power given to any foreign state. We would reject this force if it is inspired by foreign or colonialist countries. We want this force to be ruled by the Africans themselves within the framework of the Organization of African Unity. Africa is the sole authority responsible for its self-determination and its self-defense."

CONGO PRIME MINISTER GOMA ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD211909Y Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1715 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Summary] "Col Louis Sylvain Goma, second deputy chairman of the Military Committee and prime minister of the People's Republic of the Congo, and an accompanying delegation arrived in Tripoli this afternoon on a visit to Libya lasting several days."

He was welcomed by 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, chairman of the General People's Committee, and senior state officials. The prime minister of Congo told JANA that he is carrying a message to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi from Congo President Yhombi-Opango.

He is accompanied by the ministers of trade, economy, housing and industry.

Talks Begin

LD220101Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] At the Foreign Secretariat headquarters in Tripoli, the official talks between the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ] and the People's Republic of Congo began yesterday. On the SPLAJ side the talks were headed by brother 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, chairman of the General People's Committee, and on the Congolese side by Col Louis Sylvain Goma, the Congolese prime minister. The Arab side included the brother secretaries of agriculture and trade, the under secretaries of the Housing Secretariat and the director of the Technical Cooperation Department at the Foreign Secretariat. The congolese side included the ministers of trade, economy, construction and the environment.

The JANA correspondent has learned that the talks concerned joint cooperation between the two countries in the field of agriculture and the timber industry. Joint companies were discussed and ways of strengthening the existing cooperation between the two countries were studied.

MAURITANIA

AFP: SALECK TRIP TO LIBYA NOT CONFIRMED

PA240024Y Paris AFP in French 1720 GMT 23 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Nouakchott, 23 Jul (AFP)--There is nothing in Nouakchott to indicate that Mauritanian Chief of State Lt Col Mustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck went to Tripoli to meet with Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, as reported Sunday by the "ALGERIAN PRESS SERVICE" quoting the Libyan "JANA" agency.

None of the usually well-informed sources in the Mauritanian capital can confirm the visit. In view of the lack of official information, however, observers believe that it is not physically impossible for Ould Saleck to have secretly gone to Tripoli in the last 48 hours.

In any case, the Mauritanian chief of state was in Nouakchott on Sunday where he replied to a declaration issued by Nouakchott workers who went to express their support for the Military Committee for National Recovery.

SALECK RECEIVES LIBYAN AMBASSADOR FOR SECOND TIME

LD220100Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Lt Col Moustapha Mohamed Ould Saleck, chairman of the Military Committee for National Recovery and head of the Mauritanian Government, received the ambassador of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to Mauritania the day before yesterday. It is worth noting that the meeting is the second since the Military Committee assumed power in Mauritania on 10 July.

Third Meeting

LD222108Y Tripoli JANA in English 1518 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Nouakchott, July 22, JANA--On Thursday Colonel Mustapha Mohamed Saleck, president of the Military Committee for National Recovery and the head of the government in Mauritania, received Mr Muhammad Ahmad al-Maqrihi, the Jamahiriyah's ambassador to Mauritania.

This is the third meeting since the Military Committee took over authority on 10 July 1978.

MINISTER RETURNS FROM MEETING WITH KING KHALID

LD232340Y Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Lt Col Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Ahmed Louly, member of the Military Committee for national Recovery and minister of control and investigations, returned home this evening from Saudi Arabia where he delivered a letter from Mustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck, chairman of the Military Committee for National Recovery, to His Majesty King Khalid Ibn 'Abd Al-Aziz, king of the sister Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, within the framework of the friendly relations existing between our two countries.

On his return, he told the national press that the letter contained ample explanation of the reasons which made the armed forces take over power in order to save the country. He also stressed the new government's determination to strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries, the relations based on Islam, Arabism and social justice.

FINANCE MINISTER RETURNS FROM VISIT TO MOROCCO

LD232330Y Nouackhott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD

[Summary] The minister of finance and commerce returned home from Morocco this morning where he delivered a message from the Chairman of the Military Committee for National Recovery to King Hassan II.

"On his return, he made a statement to the national press paying tribute to the excellent relations that exist between our country and sister Morocco, pointing out that he told the Moroccan brothers that he felt a sincere desire to develop these relations. He added that he had stressed to His Majesty King Hassan II our country's desire to make a responsible and effective contribution in everything that is being done to overcome the secondary differences which do not serve the peoples of our region. In conclusion, he said: I discussed with Moroccan officials the possibility of consolidating cooperation between the two countries."

The minister was welcomed on his return by the minister of planning and others.

WORKERS' MARCH EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR NEW LEADERSHIP

LD232332Y Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD

[Summary] A big workers' march was held in Nouakchott in support of the new national leadership. Hundreds of workers took part.

"They carried slogans calling for peace, independence and vigilance and also for urgent negotiations for a just peace in our region under democracy, which is the sure guarantee of our national unity. The slogans referred to reviving the economy, the writing down and [word indistinct] of national dialects, the Arabization of administration, and improvement of the life and conditions of the masses."

When the marchers arrived at the republican palace, Lt Col Ould Saleck addressed the workers, expressing satisfaction with their support and their work. He said that we should continue to be realistic and discuss all methods to be used to realize our aims. He stressed the importance of work.

A declaration was read out by one of the workers' leaders expressing support and underlining the points quoted in the slogans, adding: "We are anxious to declare our loyalty to a policy that seeks national unity and democratic freedoms, and in particular trade union freedoms and the workers' sacred rights to free organization. We express our will to continue the struggle by your side for the state's domination of sectors which have priority in the national economy and in particular in the fields of minerals and fishing, and the policy of giving priority to the rural sector. We support practical measures to purge the state companies and companies of mixed capital so as to turn them into an instrument of social policy in the interest of the masses, and the workers in particular."

"Chairman of the Military Committee for National Recovery, members of the committee: the realization of the national program which you have outlined, to which the workers affiliate themselves and which they support, requires that war among brothers be (?ended) by way of speedy negotiations that seek a just and negotiated peace which preserves the independence and dignity of all the peoples of the region. Long live the Military Committee for National Recovery."

MOROCCO

MAURITANIAN FINANCE MINISTER ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE

LD212006Y Rabat MAP in French 1530 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Casablanca, MAP--Sidi Ahmed Ould Bneijara, Mauritanian minister of finance and commerce as well as acting minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Casablanca on Friday as an envoy of Lt Col Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck, head of the Military Committee for National Recovery [CMRN], to King Hassan II.

In a declaration to the press, the Mauritanian minister stated that he is carrying a message from the head of the CMRN to the Moroccan king and that his visit to Morocco comes within the framework of the relations of friendship and brotherly cooperation which exist between the two countries.

"I shall hold talks with the appropriate Moroccan persons about Moroccan-Mauritanian cooperation, its framework and the stages which the two countries are called upon to accomplish in order to realize the progress and hope of the two peoples," said Sidi Ahmed Ould Bneijara.

The Mauritanian minister is accompanied by Sidna Ould Tales Bouya, ambassador of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

Comments on Talks, Departs

LD232120Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD

[Text] At noon today Ahmed Ould Bneijara, the Mauritanian finance and commerce minister and acting foreign minister, left Morocco for home after a stay of several days in Morocco, during which he was received by King Hassan II and had a number of talks with members of the government on the latest developments in sister Mauritania.

At Nuasir airport Mr Ahmed Ould Bneijara made a statement explaining that he informed King Hassan II of Mauritania's firm intention to strengthen the relations between Morocco and Mauritania which have linked the two countries for so long. He also informed his majesty of sister Mauritania's desire to accept all obligations, as well as to bear responsibility, to avoid conflicts in the Arab Maghreb region.

The Mauritanian official said he conveyed to his majesty a personal letter from the chairman of the Committee for National Recovery in Mauritania, Moustapha Mohamed Ould Saleck. He also explained to his majesty the developments in sister Mauritania since the 10 July coup. He expressed the conviction that the historic role of Mauritania, which is the meeting point of Arab and African cultures, will continue. He said he had found in his majesty every understanding and high (?spirit); this gives confidence in the future. In the name of the chairman of the Committee for National Recovery and the head of government, he thanked Morocco; the king, people and government for the fraternal welcome accorded to him in our country.

RABAT REPORTS OSMAN REPLY TO CRITICISM AT OAU SUMMIT

LD211125Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Summary] At the OAU Summit Conference in Khartoum, the Moroccan prime minister replied to criticism from the Benin and Madagascar delegates about the Sahara. The prime minister, our correspondent reports, recalled the events which led up to the Madrid agreement and said: "We support liberation movements. Such movements were in fact established in our country and we were the first to give them support. But the so-called POLISARIO was established in 1973 in suspicious circumstances and in cooperation with [words indistinct], and those who are using it today pursue the same aims as those of the colonialist settlers and seek expansion. We shall never submit to dictatorship and hegemony, but we seek to eliminate tension. We are ready for a dialog and discussion within the framework of solidarity and African brotherhood."

In the evening sessioh the Algerian group, violating procedures, brought into the hall documents relating to what it called the Sahara issue and began distributing them to delegates. The Moroccan delegation protested this action, which compelled the secretariat to withdraw the documents.

Osman, Delegation Return

LD222330Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Ahmed Osman returned to Morocco this evening after representing His Majesty King Hassan II at the 15th OAU Summit Conference which ended its work this evening in Khartoum.

M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation, and members of the Moroccan delegation which took part in the 15th OAU Summit Conference also returned with him.

SUDAN

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD231905Y Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD/EA

[Text] Leader-President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has declared that the Arab Solidarity Committee which he chairs has achieved a great deal of success. At a press conference this afternoon at the Friendship Hall in Khartoum, attended by the international, African and local reporters who covered the 15th African Summit Conference, he said: I have followed a certain style in the work of this committee which I believe will perhaps assist me in attaining [words indistinct] not announcing anything about the movements of the committee and its results.

The president spoke about the decision of the African summit on the Western Sahara and said: There is a real desire on the part of all the parties concerned to achieve peace through the resolution adopted by the conference. The resolution, which calls for appointment of a committee of arbiters to contact the parties concerned to achieve peace in the region, embodies the terms of reference of this committee.

Replying to a question on the conference discussion of the Eritrean issue and relations between Sudan and Ethiopia, President Numayri said: [Numayri--begin recording]

Brothers, this issue, this issue of Eritrea, is [word indistinct] issue. It is an issue which poses a threat to the peace of the region, indeed the peace of the world. I can say what I emphasized in the conference: there is a war going on, there is killing, there is destruction of villages and destruction of towns, [words indistinct]. There is thus a problem which poses a threat [words indistinct]. This is what I put to the conference. I said there that this problem can be solved politically; but Ethiopia insisted that it is part of Ethiopia and that other states should not interfere, it is an internal problem. This is the difference but even if it is an internal problem [words indistinct]. But the conference, after hearing these remarks, adopted a resolution that the conciliation committee between Ethiopia and Sudan continue its work. [Word indistinct] the conference directed the committee to eliminate all the causes of hostility, all that makes citizens fight one another in this region. This after all is a step forward on the part of the summit conference in seeking a solution to this deep-rooted problem. But there is more than one party to what is going on in this region, because there is more than one party to this war. There are foreign powers, as has been admitted by the Ethiopian representative. There are [words indistinct], there is the Eastern bloc [word indistinct] in Ethiopia. Also, the Ethiopian representative said there are Arab countries helping the Eritreans. There is therefore [word indistinct] international interference, and therefore an international effort is required to solve this problem. [end recording]

Regarding his attitude to talks between himself and President Mengistu, President Numayri said: I have announced before my brother presidents that I am ready to meet him at any place he desires, even in Addis Ababa, to help him solve his problems.

The president spoke about the meeting of the foreign ministers of the nonalined states which will be held shortly in Belgrade, and declared that Ar-Rashid at-Tahir, vice president of the republic and foreign minister, will lead the Sudanese delegation to this meeting. The leader-president reiterated Sudan's support for the nonalined bloc. He said that Sudan is a member of the special committee preparing for the summit of the bloc.

In reply to a question, President Numayri said: [Numaryi--begin recording] [Words indistinct] Sudan's policy is based on the aspirations and will of the Sudanese people. It has no place in international camps or regional camps. Its policy springs from the reality of Sudan. Sudan's domestic and foreign policy is one that helps to realize the aspirations and will of the Sudanese people. We are not alined to any bloc in the world. We are opposed to any such alinement, which is why we are in the nonalined bloc, which proclaims principles calling on all states to avoid such alinements.

What I would like to say is that there are many (?statements being published in the newspapers) these days about Africa. I believe this is dangerous. The African states need to proceed on the basis of their particular interests. All these (?statements) will not help. [Words indistinct] we here in Sudan have dealings with all states on the condition that they do not interfere in our internal affairs. We are (?against) any foreign interference, expecially military interference, in any country, whatever the nature of the military presence. But this does not mean that we stop cooperating with and buying weapons from the countries we wish to buy weapons from. We are also against political interference from any state in the world. [end recording]

In reply to a question on the role of the 15th African Summit Conference with regard to support for Afro-Arab solidarity, President Numayri said: All speakers at the conference asserted [words indistinct] some delegations called for the [word indistinct] of the agencies operating in support of Afro-Arab solidarity, and the setting up of new agencies to back this solidarity.

Asked whether Sudan will place the Eritrean issue before the next UN session, President Numayri said that Sudan's (?hope) is for a solution to this problem. It has taken certain steps in this direction, and will continue until a solution satisfactory to the Eritreans and Ethiopians is reached. He said that if our assessment of the problem is that it should be laid before the United Nations, then we will not hesitate to do so. The leader-president affirmed that the 15th African Summit Conference condemned foreign interference in all forms.

President Numayri spoke about the additional talks he held with some heads of Arab delegations, and said that they were extensions of contacts he had had with them in the Arab Solidarity Committee. He described these talks as successful.

About the decisions taken by the conference concerning the formation of a joint African force, President Numayri said: [Numayri--begin recording] I believe that the spirit of the decision came (?as a result of) concern. The African countries [passage indistinct--end recording]

[Passage indistinct] information, workers of the ministry and the director general of SUNA and workers of the Telecommunications Department and world Telex. The press conference was also attended by Mr Bona Malwal, the minister of culture and information; Dr Isma'il al-Haj Musa, minister of state for culture and information; Dr Francis Deng, minister of state for foreign affairs, and Mr Muhammad Mahjub, the press adviser to the president of the republic.

Further Details

JN231601Y Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 23 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 23 July--President Numayri, chairman of the current OAU session, has attributed the decision on the formation of a joint African defense force to the anxiety produced by foreign intervention in some African states during the last 2 years.

In a press conference today, President Numayri said that agreement has been reached to set up this force for the welfare of the Africans on the condition that its command, administration, supply of arms and training come under OAU control, and on condition that its establishment will not affect the independence of any African country. The president added that this force will remove the fears of the other African states that feel they will fall prey to the big states. It will also enable the African countries to devote all their resources in the future to construction and the removal of backwardness.

President Numayri pointed out that the POLISARIO Front was not allowed to participate in the African Summit Conference because the OAU does not recognize it as a liberation movement like those in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. He said that the POLISARIO Front was not invited to attend the conference as an observer either, but came to Khartoum on its own. Thus the Sudanese state organs were forced to prevent it from appearing at the conference area.

In reply to reporters' questions on the reasons which prevented the presentation of the Eritrean-Ethiopian and the Ethiopian-Somali issues as separate topics at the summit conference, President Numayri said that regarding the issue of Eritrea and Ethiopia, the conference decided to abide by the OAU Charter which stipulates that the border should remain as it is. The problems of Ethiopia and Somalia, he said, can be submitted to the International Court of Justice.

President Numayri announced that Sudan's problem with Ethiopia concerned cool relations and that the committee mediating between the two countries has been able to remove this coolness which resulted from the war in Eritrea. He said that Sudan notified Ethiopia that the Eritrean problem represents a danger in and of itself. He added that Sudan will transfer the issue to the United Nations if present efforts fail. He was thus referring to the fact that Ethiopia does not want to internationalize the issue, whereas Sudan views it an international matter.

At the press conference, President Numayri announced for the first time that Saudi Arabia and the UAE contributed generously to the expenses of the 15th African Summit Conference in Khartoum. He explained that Sudan held down costs and expenses in preparing for the conference so as to give an example to the African states that may host the conference in the future. It also spent money on things that will remain useful to the Sudanese people after the conference concludes its work.

BEGIN REPORTS CABINET DECISION AGAINST RETURNING AL-'ARISH

TA231559Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 23 Jul 78 TA

[Text] The cabinet authorized the prime minister to reply to the president of Egypt about the proposals the latter had sent through the defense minister at their Salzburg meeting. The cabinet rejected President as-Sadat's proposal to make a unilateral gesture and institute Egyptian rule over Al-'Arish and the Santa Katerina area.

At the end of the 6-hour long session, the prime minister reported the cabinet's decision. [begin recording]

[Begin] The cabinet authorized me to tell President as-Sadat that a unilateral step by any country is inconceivable. However, we are ready to conduct negotiations between the two countries on the two countries' proposals. The negotiations should be based on mutuality. Our representatives can meet, according to my suggestion, alternately either in Cairo and Jerusalem or alternately in Alexandria and Haifa or in any other place in our countries, or abroad. This is the reply the cabinet authorized me to give President as-Sadat and he will receive it today in the form of a personal message from me.

[Unidentified correspondent] The prime minister added that when he sums up tomorrow's Knesset political debate he will be able to read the message he has sent today to President as-Sadat word for word.

Begin was asked if the gesture President as-Sadat asked for might be possible if it is tied to a gesture by Egypt, for example on the issue of the Israeli settlements in the Sinai.

[Begin] We are not talking about any gestures at all. President as-Sadat presented me with a certain proposal. I have replied. No unilateral step will be taken by Israel and there is no person and there is no country that can receive something for nothing. That is why we are proposing that a unilateral step not be taken by Israel; [Egypt] will not receive Al-'Arish or Mount Sinai on a unilateral basis, but on the other hand, we are prepared to sit in negotiations based on mutuality and our representatives should meet in one of the places I mentioned where deliberations can take place. As for what we will propose when those deliberations begin, we will decide on this when we get an announcement from President as-Sadat saying that he accepts the principle of the negotiations.

[Unidentified correspondent] The prime minister announced that the U.S. secretary of state will arrive in the area on 3 August and that the United States wants to convene the next conference in the Sinai early warning station.

Begin was asked if, in light of As-Sadat's declarations, he was optimistic with respect to the next Israeli-Egyptian meeting?

[Begin] I am neither optimistic nor pessimistic and all these evaluations have no connection with such evaluations. [as heard] I heard an announcement by Mr Kamil saying that they were prepared to receive Mr Vance in Egypt. I know what our opinion is: We are prepared to hold negotiations between Mr Vance, Mr Kamil and Mr Dayan. Something else, Mr Vance wrote me a letter, or rather sent me a message from the airplane en route to the United States from England. In that message, he proposed that in the next meeting--in about 2 weeks--the foreign ministers from both sides and the defense ministers participate. We have already expressed our consent to that proposal. Therefore I do not know of any new ideas. It is necessary to continue the talks. I, for one, claim that to date all the new ideas have come from Israel and all the old and outdated conceptions have come from Egypt.

As I have said, in short, I shall repeat my words: We are prepared to continue the negotiations and according to Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamil's announcement I have grounds to assume that they, too, are prepared to do so.

[Unidentified correspondent] At an improvised press conference at the entrance to his office, Begin was asked if he expected a meeting between himself and President as-Sadat.

[Begin] I have already announced in public that if President as-Sadat invites me for a talk I shall gladly meet with him. I cannot take the initiative, because it was said on his behalf that he is not prepared to see me. I have no intention whatsoever of asking for a refusal, but if he should invite me for a talk, I shall certainly be prepared to meet with him, again--in Jerusalem, or in Cairo, or in Salzburg.

[Unidentified correspondent] Finally, Begin briefly and sharply refers to the claims made against him by the Labor Party.

[Begin] I refer to all these statements by the members of the political committee as they were published with cold contempt. [end recording]

[Announcer] Cold contempt, as the prime minister said. In the cabinet's decision it was said that the Government of Israel condemns the personal attacks by the Alinement leaders on the prime minister. The harmful need for the poisonous attacks proves that the current opposition is shedding any national responsibility, even if it knows that this is harmful to the peace process and to the country's internal affairs.

More on Begin's Comments

TA231826Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 23 Jul 78 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent Shalom Qital] One must remember that today's cabinet session also centered on what 'Ezer Weizman brought with him last week from his talks with Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat. Today, the cabinet dealt with these things extensively.

When asked the chances for the continuation of the negotiations in the area now, the prime minister said: [begin recording]

[Question] Haven't you been convinced so far that the negotiations will continue next week?

[Answer] I am convinced that the negotiations will continue. I hardly have a doubt that the negotiations will continue because the U.S. secretary of state is to come here on 3 August and we have announced that we will be ready to meet with him and with the Egyptians and I have heard that the Egyptians, too, will want to meet both with him and with us. In other words, probably the three parties will meet in the U.S. center in the Sinai. So the three parties have agreed so there will be a continuation of the negotiations, as things stand at present. If there is any change, we shall let you know.

[Question] Mr Begin, there were several ministers, including the foreign minister who has publicly expressed himself that now there is a need to make changes in both parties' positions--both in that of Israel and in that of Egypt. Do you share this evaluation?

[Answer] The foreign minister has not proposed any changes in Israel's peace plan. [end recording]

The cabinet session today also dealt not only with the relations with Egypt, but also with internal relations. The prime minister called the ministers to order and told them that they should not argue outside near microphones. If someone has anything to say, they should discuss the matter at the cabinet table. I am not interested in making arguments widely public.

Weizman Against Returning Al-'Arish

TA231833Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 23 Jul 78 TA

[Text] Our political correspondent emphasizes that contrary to what has been reported, Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman voted in favor of the decision not to comply with As-Sadat's request.

U.S. Proposal for Talks Accepted

TA231620Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 23 Jul 78 TA

[Excerpt] Israel has accepted a U.S. proposal to hold the next meeting between the Israeli and Egyptian foreign and defense ministers in the U.S. early warning station in the buffer zone in the Sinai, Menahem Begin announced at the end of the cabinet's weekly session.

By majority vote it was decided not to comply with As-Sadat's request to transfer the town of Al-'Arish and Mount Sinai to Egyptian civil rule.

Correspondent on Begin Message

TA231639Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 23 Jul 78 TA

[Text] At this moment, Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or is holding a press conference following the cabinet's weekly session. Political correspondent Yosi La'or brings more details on the cabinet's deliberations:

The prime minister's message to President as-Sadat has already left Jerusalem for its destination. The message was sent through the Defense Ministry's mission stationed at a military camp near Alexandria. The message emphasizes that Israel is prepared to discuss any issue and that at the basis of international relations--as the cabinet secretary defined it--lies the principle of give and take. The prime minister was authorized to send the message following a vote. However, the decision was not unanimous. One should note that this morning it was made known that Deputy Prime Minister Prof Yiga'el Yadin was in favor of making a gesture to Egypt.

The lengthy political debate, which began with the foreign minister's review of the Leeds Castle talks, ended with the decision to authorize the prime minister to send the message to President as-Sadat. During the debate, the proposals President as-Sadat passed to Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman in Salzburg were discussed. None of the ministers proposed to turn Al-'Arish over to Egyptian rule unilaterally, the cabinet secretary reported. If President as-Sadat responds to the Israeli initiative to hold negotiations--in addition to the discussions on a comprehensive arrangement--then Israel will submit practical proposals. Such proposals were brought up during the cabinet session--and before that in public. The reference is to Egyptian acceptance of the Israeli settlements in the Sinai.

Does today's decision mean that Israel is prepared to have an interim arrangement and to hold negotiations other than negotiations on a comprehensive arrangement? Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or refused to use the definition "interim arrangement." So much for the initial details on the political deliberations in the weekly cabinet session.

HA'AREZ on Begin Message

TA240828Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 24 Jul 78 pp 1, 2 TA

[By 'Uzzi Benziman]

[Excerpt] The government also decided yesterday to approve the formulation of the answer Mr Begin sent President as-Sadat in reply to certain suggestions he had made to 'Ezer Weizman. The prime minister's reply refers mainly to As-Sadat's request that the Egyptian legal system be applied to Al-'Arish and the Santa Katerina area. The wording of the message (which was sent yesterday to the Egyptian President via the military mission in Alexandria) conceals in fact an attempt on Begin's part to find out the possibility of renewing the personal contact with President as-Sadat. Begin proposes to As-Sadat to establish contact in order to discuss his proposal.

He expressed a willingness to reconsider the proposal to reapply the Egyptian legal system to Al-'Arish and the Santa Katerina area, but emphasized that in response the Egyptians, too, will have to demonstrate a willingness to make concessions. In this reply the prime minister is trying to find out exactly what As-Sadat means by his proposals: Does he want the two areas in order to then return to Egypt's well-known positions regarding the future of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, or does he regard the Al-'Arish and Santa Katerina matter as a separate Egyptian move which opens up a path for a new option concerning the negotiations?

HA'AREZ on Alinement 'Attacks'

TA240834Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 24 Jul 78 p 1 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin yesterday expressed resentment at the fact that the cabinet ministers did not sufficiently come to his aid against the attacks on him by Alinement leaders.

Begin spoke bitterly about the calculated attempt by the leaders of the Alinement to vilify him before world public opinion by raising claims that he is not functioning properly physically and mentally. He disclosed that at the time he displayed responsibility by not speaking in public about Levi Eshkol's health. He also said that this was the way Alinement members have always acted in their struggles with each other.

Most of the ministers voiced harsh criticism of the Alinement leaders. Minister Gid'on Pat quoted papers in the FRG and Norway that wrote that Begin was ill physically and mentally. Minister Moshe Nissim expressed shock over the Alinement leaders' conduct. Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan mentioned the fact that at one time Abba Eban had claimed that he (Dayan) and Peres were a threat to security.

Minister Moshe Nissim came up with the wording of the decision:

"The Government of Israel condemns the personal attacks of the Alinement leaders on the prime minister. The harmful need to resort to the method of poisonous attacks proves that the current opposition is shedding any national responsibility, even when it knows that this is harmful to the peace process and the country's vital affairs."

The cabinet secretary said that the prime minister declined to participate in working out the wording of the final decision on this matter.

MINISTER HOROWITZ RESIGNS OVER BUDGET ISSUE

TA240906Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 24 Jul 78 TA

[Text] Industry, Commerce and Tourism Minister Yig'al Horowitz has informed the prime minister that he is resigning. Correspondent Gid'on Zellinger reports that Mr Horowitz made the announcement in a dramatic manner at the cabinet meeting where it was decided to accept the new budget proposal submitted by the finance minister. Four ministers voted against this budget and five abstained.

Our correspondent says that it has been impossible to get the industry minister's reaction.

The prime minister has already informed Minister Horowitz that he accepts his resignation, which will become valid 48 hours after an official announcement. The official announcement has not yet been made.

DAYAN DISCUSSES CURRENT STATE OF NEGOTIATIONS

TA211657Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1505 GMT 21 Jul 78 TA

[Interview with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan by Shalom Qital on "Weekly Newsreel" program--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Foreign Minister, on my way here for this interview, I heard what your Egyptian counterpart, Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil, said on his departure from London: I am not optimistic. If there is no change in Israel's position, I do not see how the talks will continue. What is your reaction to that statement, only 24 hours after parting with Kamil?

[Answer] What Kamil is saying, that is a separate issue. They state from time to time that if Israel does not change its position they will not come to the talks at all. They are saying this not only to poor little us, but to the Americans too. When Secretary of State Vance says, I am hereby informing you that on 3 August I will come to the continuation of the talks, they say we are not authorized to tell you that we will, in fact, be there. This, apparently, does not stand in the way of their going to Washington and asking for aircraft, money, wheat and everything that can be gotten. If Kamil said so, then he said so. There is one point which is correct in his statement. That point, however, is mutual. From a philosophical point of view, he is right, regarding both parties. If both parties remain in their distant and contradictory positions, then an agreement will not be reached. These are, after all, two parallel lines. If the two lines, more or less, on some subjects or others, do not change direction and do not endeavor to approach each other, an agreement will not be reached.

[Question] As far as the Egyptians are concerned, this contention of yours is from your viewpoint understandable. You desire that the other side come nearer....

[Answer] No, I mean both sides.

[Question] Yes. But where Israel is concerned, your statement deserves an interpretation and elaboration. You claim, Mr Dayan, that Israel has to change its position, to make it more flexible?

[Answer] I contend that we have to listen to the Egyptians attentively, to seek what things are most essential to them and what is less vital, and seek ways to reach a common formula agreed upon by both sides. I wouldn't call this making it more flexible. For that purpose there are negotiations. This does not necessarily mean that party A accept the formula of party B. Sometimes both parties go for formula C and say, if this is the state of affairs, perhaps another formula or way or framework can be found.

I don't wish to elaborate, or give any abstract examples in this matter, but it is as clear as day that if both sides stay put in their positions, if they do not find a formula which would be supplementary to the existing formula and satisfying to both, and if they are not willing to approach each other, then there will not be an agreement, let alone peace.

[Question] You are speaking of formulas, Mr Dayan, and it is well known....

[Answer] No, I'm speaking....

[Question] That you strive toward practical ends.

[Answer] Yes, yes. Not formulas. When I said formulas, I simply meant a verbal expression of concrete means. We are talking about a cancellation of the military government and the establishment of a local Palestinian administration. I'm saying these are formulas, but not sacred or divine formulas, but rather formulas that express deeds which will have to be performed in practice.

[Question] Does this include changes in the Israeli peace plan?

[Answer] Yes, definitely. I said this in Leeds: We are not coming with an ultimatum, we are submitting a plan, and not only had the prime minister said that every point was open for discussion, but even if he had not said it, why would we put such a plan on the table? So that the other side not only can read it--this could be also done by mail--but so that it can say: I propose that instead of this clause, which says so and so--delete it and replace it with another clause which says something different. One may reject the entire plan and propose a different plan; it is possible to propose changes in this plan. I do not think that this plan of ours is something sacred, take it or leave it, to be accepted in its entirety without changing a letter. This is not the Old Testament or the Torah. The same is true, even more so, regarding what is called the Egyptian plan, which is not even termed a peace plan.

Take the Egyptian plan as an example. It concerns the subject of refugees. We too are saying--in the working paper we worked out in the United States--that the problem of refugees has to be solved, of the Arab refugees, as well as of the Jewish refugees who came from Arab countries. I personally think that the terrorist issue will not be fundamentally solved in any way before the refugee issue is solved. They proposed, however, that the solution be according to the UN resolutions. We are saying that the refugee issue must be discussed and decided in accordance with Security Council Resolution 242. There is a considerable difference between the two formulas. But both sides recognize and agree that the subject of the refugees has to be discussed. This then is an example where one can say: Accept our formula, that the refugee issue be discussed and settled according to Security Council Resolution 242, or according to what they say, the UN resolutions, or that the matter be discussed on its own merit. One says, let us not be bound by resolutions, but let's say what shall be done with the refugees. Where are they to be housed? Where are they to be returned to? And so forth.

[Question] Such decisions on a change in the Israeli position. Do you propose to make them at once? We know that there will be a political discussion in the cabinet on Sunday. Do you propose to discuss these issues at once, now?

[Answer] On the contrary. I have already said, and I am glad that you ask me again, there is sense in making such decisions only if they are made in the course of negotiations and as a result of negotiations, and knowing that the change is indeed contributing to a solution of the issue. We shall not say: We have now changed our position and we propose to you a different position. We shall tell them: This position of ours does not seem acceptable to you. Let us sit together and discuss things. If, in fact, the delegation--one delegation or the other--comes to terms with them, and if in its opinion the Government of Israel is apt to approve the new formula--something which the delegation is not authorized to do on its own--then, and only then, when the new formula is already likely to contribute toward a solution, only then is it possible to come to the Government of Israel and say: If we agree to this or that formula--not a verbal formula, for example: in return for so many repatriated refugees...in its time, at the Lausanne conference, it was proposed, I believe, to repatriate 100,000 refugees to Israel...and if they accept responsibility for one thing or another, then the issue is settled. Jordan accepts 500,000 refugees, Israel will get so and so many, the territories will absorb such and such a number; in Lebanon will remain...and the thing is settled. The United States will give money, the International Monetary Fund....Only then, when the change is already a result of an agreement and carries a solution with it, only then should one come and propose changes.

[Question] Nevertheless, how do you foresee a continuation? Vance said he intended to come in 2 weeks. The Egyptians say if there is no change in the position, there is no sense in coming. How will the contacts continue then?

[Answer] In my view, if the Egyptians make the very continuation of the talks contingent on a prior change in Israel's positions, and they won't come to the talks unless Israel announces in advance that it changes its position, then there will be no talks. But if they say that they are coming to the talks intending to persuade Israel, even to persuade the United States to exert pressure on Israel, to accept one formula or another of theirs, or to at least move in the direction of their formula, then the talks will be renewed, with them striving in the course of the talks--and with the help of the United States, by persuasion and, in my view, on the basis of give-and-take, not only take--and so they'll tell us: Look, we agree with your approach on this or another issue; let's say that within 5 years or only after 5 years the question of sovereignty will be discussed if one side raises it.... But agree with us--we accordingly postpone the decision on this matter, be it what it may, until after 5 years and accept that the decision on the implementation of the mechanism would be made in accordance with such and such a proposal which is acceptable to all the parties, namely, a mutual consensus--but we wish, in that case, that during the transition period several issues should be put forward, which you deem deserve to be handled later.

Actually, this subject of what will happen in the territories is subdivided into stages; it is like a payment in installments. There are things we want done at once: the cancellation of the military government, and the establishment of an autonomy by the Arabs in the territories so that they can handle their own affairs, and matters of a similar nature. There are things that demand immediate payment, and there are things that we say will develop in the course of the 5 years; the Egyptians say so too: that there will be a discussion between the parties about what they describe as the establishment and the arrangement of the regime that will last for the 5 years. There are things which ultimately, after the 5 years, must receive a final form and seal.

So it is possible that within this timetable or this division of what should be done at once or what is to be done in the 5 years, and what is to be left for the last stage, changes may be introduced here.

[Question] You spoke of installment payments in the course of a permanent agreement that is to be implemented in stages. Do you think that there is a possibility, should this way prove unsuccessful, that we shall have to return to the option of interim agreements?

[Answer] No. But I think that there are things on which, in my view, there is no doubt that this cabinet--anyway, this is my opinion--will not budge at any price. Not now, or later or in the end. They are Arab sovereignty over the territories of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, and the right of Israelis to settle there, to purchase land and settle there. This is not a question of stage A or stage B or stage C. Sooner or later these are issues of principle. If this thing is--let's say, in principle--brought into consideration by the Arabs, even though they may have, or indeed do have, a different view on this issue... But they must know that with us this is a position of principle. If they know that this is our principled position, then it will be possible to consider what the other settlements are that have nothing to do with Arab sovereignty--and they are sure to demand absence of Israel sovereignty--but deal with coexistence during a certain period of time and under one certain agreement, unless they reach another agreement. The same is true regarding rural settlements and the maintenance of Israeli military forces, and all these things. These are not subjects for interim agreements, as you have said. I prefer the definition, agreed progress in stages, gradually, to interim settlements. Interim settlements means to make a certain settlement now, and after a number of years to examine an additional settlement. What I am saying is to see now the end of the road, but to move toward it gradually.

[Question] Mr. Dayan, you had an opportunity to have direct talks with the Egyptians. What do you think of the manner in which the Egyptians negotiate? There is an impression, right or wrong, that the Egyptians express themselves in closed talks not covered by the media differently from the way they do in public statements. Is this true?

[Answer] First of all, in this particular case, there was no difference between their public position and the position they stated in the talks at Leeds. If you analyze what was said in the name of Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil after the Vienna talks about the Israeli forces, about the withdrawal from all the territories, about the right of the Palestinians to self-determination, and so forth, and compare this with the detailed minutes of the 2 days of the talks [at Leeds] you will not find a single contradiction. That is, they did not say one thing in public and a different thing in the direct talks. On the other hand, I want to put on rcord that they often spoke really warmly and from the heart, to explain why they really and truly think that this is the only way--the way they are proposing--to achieve peace. Not only that this is what they want, but that if things are not done as they propose, peace will not be attained, it will simply be impossible. That is to say, without a solution to the refugee problem, or without the Palestinians gaining a right to self-determination, or without Jordan joining the negotiations, even if Egypt does make some kind of a settlement, then this settlement will be poor and will ultimately collapse.

At the same time they repeatedly stressed, to such an extent as to make me believe them, that they wish to bring about an end to the conflict, that they desire a peace settlement, that they want to end the conflict, want a peace settlement, desire a proper settlement, a settlement that will solve things, and that they are striving toward that end, and are willing to seek ways to attain it, and that what they are actually proposing is the way, since they think that a different way will not accomplish the peace. Lest we have any doubts about their sincere desire for peace, lest we think that this is a kind of a strategy on their part, that all they want is to get concessions and territories and sometime later renew the war or avoid absolutely normal relations; they really want to terminate the state of war and attain a normalization of relations between Israel and the Arab countries.

[Question] If this is the light in which you see things, can we then deduce that what is being said by the Egyptian president and by Egyptian ministers, and which is not agreeable to Israeli ears, is merely tactics, style or psychology?

[Answer] Not exactly. Let us say, persons who reported, Israelis, who reported on talks they had had with the Egyptian president, said he does not reject deployment of Israeli forces in Judaea and Samaria, not only during the transition period, but also afterwards, as a permanent arrangement for the sake of Israel's security. In Egyptian public statements, this idea has been totally rejected and the same was true at the Leeds talks. They rejected this totally. I am not doubting the reports we have received both from Peres and from others about what was said in Vienna or at other meetings. But the question is, what really expresses, or what not only expresses but is binding in the Egyptian position. Is it what is said during a talk at dinner with President as-Sadat, without minutes, and not in the framework of an official delegation and without the presence of Americans? Or is it what is said during negotiations, which may be boring and tough, with delegations sitting, with every word being recorded, under the chairmanship of the U.S. secretary of state? If there is a contradiction between the two, what is actually binding? This then is the question: What is the position?

The other thing, which in my mind is absolutely wrong, is a part of the current Egyptian-Israeli experience--namely that President as-Sadat allows himself to say: with this one I will talk, with that one I will not. He has a right to be selective in his likes of Israel and even in his dislikes of Israel. That is his right. Does he actually deem it conceivable that he will decide who represents Israel? Who should come? This minister may come, that minister may not. With this one he wants to meet, he has a common language with him, with that one he has not. He does not have to have a common language. We are representing our interests and we well understand what he says orally and in writing. There is a gap between us and we have to reach an agreement. We are not asking him for a common language, or that he choose our representatives. As far as I am concerned he should be given no advance payments or advance gestures, but there must be negotiations. In the negotiations proper, one should try to meet him as much as possible halfway, and it is possible to accommodate him to a considerable extent, but in bilateral negotiations and in order to reach an agreement.

[Question] Perhaps we had better elaborate on the issue of the good will gesture before we talk about with whom As-Sadat should or should not meet. Let us elaborate on the gesture that has to do with a point near the international frontier, namely, Al-'Arish. It was mentioned as the point where Israel can and was requested to make a good will gesture to Egypt. I understand that you object to this.

[Answer] No matter whether this be Al-'Arish or Santa Katerina or Sharm ash-Shaykh or any other place, I am absolutely opposed to this being done as a gesture. I am ready and I favor the cabinet listening and agreeing, if the Egyptian president indeed says that he has a special interest, as a part of or preliminary stage in the comprehensive negotiations, in arriving earlier at a settlement regarding a certain area, Sharm ash-Shaykh or Santa Katerina or Al-'Arish, or one area or another. I'd say let us sit down and discuss those things. We do not have to proceed like a platoon of soldiers. But in the framework of an agreement, within a context of give and take, there need not necessarily be a territorial reward to Israel, but there could be a practical reward of interests. Within the framework of negotiations, within the framework of an agreement, a practical substantive agreement. I'll give an example. President as-Sadat said in one of his statements--he related--that when 'Ezer Weizman mentioned to him the issue of settlements, he became so angry that he said, don't mention the settlements to me ever. I'll hunt you until the end ot the world, if you dare tc talk about it. So let us assume that he really requests Al-'Arish. Is it actually at all possible to think of this? He does not even want to talk--to talk, mind you--about the future of the settlements; and 10 km, or 15 km from there, is Al-'Arish and he says, give me Al-'Arish. What is this supposed to mean? We have settlements there, and Yamit, which are of first class security importance, and this is a matter of principle, and we presented proposals on this matter. I don't even want to discuss this. And 10 km from there, or 15 km from there is the town of Al-'Arish. And he is saying: Let's not talk, inform me by mail, send in Alexandria Al-'Arish in a sealed envelope. Let us discuss the matters at hand. Do you want to talk of the border area, we shall discuss the border region.

[Question] In connection with the gestures, you also mentioned gestures toward personalities who will go and meet with As-Sadat....

[Answer] These are no gestures, these are not gestures....

[Question] I understand you are against such gestures.

[Answer] These are not gestures, they are sell-outs.

[Question] Yes. You are aware that in your absence there was a very stormy discussion in the Knesset, following which there have been discussions in the Labor Party and reactions in the Likud on whether a personality from the Alinement may appear at meetings or whether this should be banned. What is your opinion?

[Answer] I read about it in the newspapers. I was not here, but I did not regret my absence.

[Question] Regarding Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, there is a very concrete proposal, that he join you in the talks.

[Answer] I almost submitted this proposal. Not only did I support it and discuss it with Vance; the persons in question are both Al-Jamasi and 'Ezer Weizman. I see this as very positive. I told Vance that this would definitely be of service to the delegation--I cannot say this for the Egyptian delegation, I assume it will also be good for them--it will certainly do well for the Israeli delegation. From a functional point of view, because the matters are related, the security and the political issues, as well as from the personal point of view. I hope that this will indeed come about. At the next meeting--I assume--if the United States talks seriously with Egypt, Egypt will deign to sit with Vance. Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil will deign to sit for 2 days with Vance. If indeed this meeting takes place, I hope it will be attended also by 'Ezer, and I suppose by Al-Jamasi too.

[Question] Provided Weizman does not go alone?

[Answer] Without any provisions. Simply one of the effective and practical members--I am talking of this delegation. There are other questions, but the concrete question is the composition of this delegation. A blend, let's say an integration, of the Military Committee and the Political Committee. As for persons, what is at issue here is the presence of Weizman and of Al-Jamasi, and I think that this would be a blessing.

[Question] Moshe Dayan, I thank you very much.

[Answer] I thank you.

RABIN PRESENTS IDEAS FOR NEW PEACE INITIATIVE

TA211133Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 21 Jul 78 p 3 (Supplement) TA

[Yizhaq Rabin commentary]

[Text] In the past 2 weeks significant developments have occurred in the contacts between Israel and Egypt. The talks in Vienna, Salzburg and Leeds Castle have clarified the significant issues in the peace negotiations which began in the wake of President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. It is worth pondering these developments, which will oblige the government to take decisions at the end of the political debate that it will conduct the day after tomorrow.

In talks recently conducted between the two sides in Austria and Britain the following issues were clarified:

--Egypt wants total peace as Israel understands it. There is no doubt that this peace--when established--will include a normalization of relations between the two countries and bilateral cooperation;

--Cairo's conditions for peace with respect to the issue of withdrawal and the solution to the Palestinian problem are far removed from the Israeli Government's peace plan. The gap between the parties' positions on these issues is great and there is doubt as to whether it is possible to bridge it through negotiations. Moreover, the Egyptian conditions for peace are not even acceptable to the major opposition party--the Alinement;

--Despite the gap between Cairo's and Jerusalem's positions, Egypt--and, of course, Israel--wants to continue the negotiations and the results of the Leeds Castle conference are a confirmation of this. The reports to the effect that the possibility of an Israeli gesture was raised in the Weizman-As-Sadat talks strengthens this assumption. According to these reports the Israeli gesture would include two clauses: granting Egypt civilian control of Al-'Arish; and the building of a peace mosque and synagogue near Santa Katerina; all this taking place without there being a change in Israel's military deployment there.

Against the background of what has been said above the cabinet will convene the day after tomorrow and will have to take decisions on these issues. It faces two possibilities: one--to continue the detailed negotiating process on the basis of the two existing peace plans--the Israeli and Egyptian; the other--to go back and examine As-Sadat's proposal made while he visited Jerusalem--that at this stage only a declaration of principles be discussed with respect to a peace settlement.

I believe that the first possibility--continued negotiations on the existing peace plans of the two sides--will not bring about a peace agreement--not even with Egypt alone. The achievement of a permanent solution at this stage with respect to all the issues concerning the eastern front--that is settling the Palestinian problem and making peace with Jordan--is the most complex problem in the Israel-Arab conflict. An Israeli approach that does not place first importance on achieving a peace treaty with Egypt while finding an interim settlement for the problems of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip will run the negotiations aground.

Thus, I believe that the best way to advance the negotiations and make maximum use of the chances for peace is the second path--that is, the achievement of an agreement on a declaration of principles.

The Israeli Government now has the rare chance of merging a gesture into the new political initiative. I hope that at its coming meeting it will decide on a willingness to make a gesture--that is, agree to the establishment of a mosque and synagogue on Mount Sinai as soon as possible and announce its willingness to hand over civilian control of Al-'Arish to Egypt on the anniversary of As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, on 19 November 1978.

However, this gesture alone provides no guarantee that the chances for peace will be made use of. It is transpiring more and more that a polarization in the positions of the two sides--on the one hand, Egypt's demand for total withdrawal excluding minor changes in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, and on the other, the Israeli plan for Israel to stay in these territories--is the main barrier on the road to peace and not the path of a declaration of principles. Thus, a solution that will remove this barrier has to be found first. It is my assessment that most of the Israeli public and most Knesset members without connection to their party allegiance are prepared to make certain concessions in Judaea and Samaria if these would pave the way to total peace with Egypt and Jordan. Moreover, the Israeli Government must make every effort in order to prove to its citizens and to its friends around the world that it is doing all that it can to take advantage of the great opportunity to achieve peace that was created in the wake of As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. It would do well to deviate from its basic positions and make the following proposal to Egypt and the United States:

--Israel is prepared to discuss a declaration of principles with Egypt as a road to the achievement of peace;

--Egypt's, Israel's and the U.S. peace plans are frozen and invalidated. Each party regards itself as totally liberated from its commitment to these plans;

--The declaration of principles will be founded on an Israeli willingness to accept Resolution 242 verbatim with respect to withdrawal from territories to secure borders in Judaea and Samaria as well. Israel will also recognize the Palestinians' rights to participate in the determination of their future through negotiations in which the Palestinian residents of the territories will be represented by a delegation to be elected by them;

--Israel's agreement to change its positions will depend on an Egyptian commitment that if this declaration of principles does not bring Jordan and other countries to join President as-Sadat's initiative Cairo will continue separate negotiations with Israel until the achievement of a peace agreement;

--The government can submit a reservation and announce in advance that it will conduct the negotiations on the basis of these principles. However, if a peace agreement with Jordan calls for territorial concessions in Judaea and Samaria the government will not sign it without first going to the people;

--This declaration of principles will be valid for 1 year during which the chances for peace must be exhausted.

Even though this proposal goes against the basic principle of the unity of Eretz Yisra'el as spelled out in the Likud platform to the ninth Knesset, many of those who put the Likud in power did so out of a desire to change the government and out of other considerations--and not because of their support of a greater Israel.

The prime minister rightly asked the Labor Party chairman if he had obtained the Egyptian president's agreement to a territorial compromise. However, one cannot expect President as-Sadat to reply to this to a member of the opposition as long as the government itself opposes such a compromise. Egypt's willingness to move toward a territorial compromise can only be examined if Israel's legal government submits this possibility.

The government now faces the possibility of seriously examining Egypt's intentions. If the government adopts this proposal it will enjoy the faith of most of the public in this country. Moreover, this proposal, combined with a gesture, would create a wide opening for progress toward peace and would significantly improve Israel's position in the world.

LABOR PARTY ACCEPTS VIENNA DOCUMENT WITH CLARIFICATIONS

TA232043Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 23 Jul 78 TA

[Text] Mrs Golda Meir ended this evening's political discussion at the Labor Party center with harsh criticism of the prime minister for the lightheaded way in which he deals with political secrets. Golda Meir said that when she was prime minister she always agreed to permit the representative of a party whom she trusted to leave for conventions abroad.

At the end of her speech, the center unanimously accepted the Vienna document with the addition of clarifications. These said that the Labor Party continues to maintain that a territorial compromise and defensible borders could not be identical with the 4 June 1967 lines. The Palestinian problem in all its aspects should be solved within the framework of a Jordanian-Palestinian state. Israel will not negotiate with the murderous organization called the PLO.

The report on the deliberations at the Labor Party center was relayed by correspondent Asher Schwartz.

PERES DEFENDS RIGHT TO MEET WITH ARAB LEADERS

TA232014Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 23 Jul 78 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] Only a couple of minutes ago we heard that the prime minister said on a U.S. television program that the opposition will not hold negotiations with the country's enemies. The reactions: The Labor Party does not need any permission from the prime minister, Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres said in a speech at the party center now underway in Tel Aviv.

The prime minister's threat not to grant exit permits is a serious thing. During the political debate, Shim'on Peres brought up the chain of events that led to the Vienna document and attacked Prime Minister Begin's moves, and especially the way he expressed himself. At this moment, the political discussion in the Labor Party center is continuing. Correspondent Sara Avivi reports from there:

In a firm and not infrequently sarcastic speech, Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres replied to those who attack him and took pains to clarify his party's principles. All of us in the party object to the establishment of a Palestinian state, object to incorporating the PLO in any negotiations and object to a return to the 1967 borders. We are not talking about minor border modifications. It is a false accusation to say such things about us. We demand defensible borders leaning on the settlements set up under our orders. We will not turn our backs on them. Jerusalem will remain united. There is a national consensus on all these points, and we--the Labor Party--are not seeking argument for the sake of argument and neither are we looking for a return to power. [begin recording]

[Peres] The Labor Party is not demanding the authority to conduct negotiations with the Arab countries. This is an invention. We recognize that formal and binding negotiations are conducted by the elected government, and we are not the elected government; neither are we a government in exile. We have no demands of the like whatsoever. However, it is our duty to know the situation as it is, to criticize the cabinet's mistakes out loud and unhesitatingly. [We should] not be referees in a soccer field. [We should] come up with political alternatives that are good for the future of the nation and advance the cabinet's cause. [end recording]

The Labor Party chairman attacked the cabinet for not having taken the pains to report to the Knesset and its committees on the most important issues. He aggressively took issue with Prime Minister Menahem Begin on the manner in which the latter had chosen to leak the report on the possibility of a secret meeting between Peres and an Arab leader or, as Peres defined it, his visit to a Middle Eastern country. Why was it necessary to publicize this? Peres asks. In general, any Israeli may meet any Arab, so long as it does not harm the country's security. Since I asked for the prime minister's opinion, I also received his reply. However, to publicize something secret and confidential! [begin recording]

[Peres] I am in favor of polite relations between the cabinet and the opposition. But that is binding on both parties. It is not merely a question of manners. The cabinet must also abide by the laws: it must provide the information, and it does not provide it, it is ignoring this. I do not accept this. I know that at present the Likud members are angry with us. I am sorry about the leak from the discussions in our political forum, it was unnecessary, undesirable and also distorted the facts of the discussions themselves, which were very serious. There were leaks about the juicy details, of side remarks. We have no need for that. However, I do not accept the fact that when I was abroad--with the consent of, or with the knowledge of, the authorities--what was said here was more than insulting. For instance, [that my talks were like] stabbing a knife in the back, that I was hoping to rise to power on As-Sadat's shoulders. These things almost divided the camp into those who are traitors and those who are loyal. These are, however, not insults, they are only [words of] glory, beauty, consideration, democracy. [as heard] [end recording]

MK Shim'on Peres said that he was not impressed by Begin's expression "Morocco Shmorocco" or the name by which he called Kreisky, with some doubt: a proud Jew.

As for the talk with As-Sadat, Shim'on Peres got the impression that the Egyptians want peace, and here is one example: [begin recording]

[Peres] As-Sadat told me with half a smile that he remembered what Golda told him and what Golda said on television. She said that as far as she is concerned peace will prevail when she is able to come with her shopping bag to Cairo and buy whatever she wants. He said: Tell her, please, let her come; she can buy whatever she wants. [end recording]

Mrs Meir, who is present at the meeting of her party center, is to make the summing up speech. There is no doubt that she will also express sorrow over the leak from the political forum last week, as she has already expressed herself during a closed session of the political group of the Labor Party. The leak was shameful, she said. In a closed circle and among friends one can say what one thinks, but publicizing this was harmful and unnecessary.

So much for the Labor Party's political debate in Tel Aviv.

PERES COMMENTS ON DISUNITY OF BEGIN CABINET

TA211448Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 21 Jul 78 pp 24, 30 TA

["Weekly Interview" with Labor Party Chairman MK Shim'on Peres by Dov Goldstein]

[Excerpts] This week I talked with opposition leader MK Shim'on Peres for many hours. After the stormy Knesset debate and his calm talk with the prime minister, MK peres was in a good mood. He openly spoke to me about this and that, things that will not be published in this interview. However, as to Husayn's request to meet with him in London--not a word. Not even the slightest hint.

[Question] Do you perceive attempts to push Weizman into an isolated position and bring about his resignation?

[Answer] I perceive that we have a cabinet composed of individuals, a cabinet which has reached loneliness and isolation the like of which we have never experienced in the past. I perceive a very strong competition between the ministers inside the cabinet and phenomena of lack of coordination that Israel has never experienced and for which it is paying--and will pay--the full, heavy price.

There has never been such an instance like two people in the cabinet, Prime Minister Begin and Foreign Minister Dayan, taking upon themselves the heavy responsibility of a crucial decision to give up the entire Sinai and offer it to Egypt and the United States without discussing it in the cabinet or in the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. Never has there been a cabinet that has had such a low esteem for the Knesset and the Knesset committees. This is a split cabinet whose internal relationships are shaken and its leadership capability is minimal.

[Question] Could such a cabinet advance peace?

[Answer] I will always be careful in placing the blame for preventing peace on an Israeli Cabinet. However, this cabinet is unable to function even in order to realize its own goals in terms of peace.

[Question] Is that why you recently said that the time for the Labor Party to return to power is near? Do you still think so?

[Answer] I did not say that. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to deny this firmly. I have never said that nor do I think so today. The Labor Party will return to power, but only a deceptive imagination could invent the argument that our thoughts now are centered on tailoring ministers' suits for ourselves. Peace, not power, is at the top of our concerns and this is where the doubts lurk.

SHARON DENIES CONNECTION WITH BEGIN-WEIZMAN DISPUTE

TA211356Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 21 Jul 78 p 3 TA

[Text] Minister Ari'el Sharon's spokesman said yesterday that there is no talk between the prime minister and the agriculture minister about Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman. "Minister Sharon has no connection whatsoever with the differences of opinion between the prime minster and the defense minister," the announcement said.

WEIZMAN TRIES TO APPEAR NOT TO BE UNDERCUTTING BEGIN

TA211217Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 21 Jul 78 p 5 Weekend Supplement TA

[By Avner Tavori]

[Excerpts] There are those who hoped that this week's renewed collision between 'Ezer Weizman and his fellow cabinet members would finally bring about his resignation. Ministers, like Dayan and Horowitz, who oppose the defense minister's positions and political initiatives expected it. Dovish elements in the coalition, who hoped that his resignation would bring about the dissolution of the cabinet and the establishment of a new arrangement based on political powers different from those which comprise the cabinet at present, also expected it. So did Ari'el Sharon who is thought to be waiting for Weizman's place to be vacated so he can have the defense portfolio.

All these people were disappointed. First of all, Weizman does not intend to resign. If he should do so, he would not fulfill the wishes of those who want to profit from it. Weizman said this week: "If I resign, I will go home. I will not join any other party or any political manipulation. This is not my way."

One can discern Weizman's intention to avoid as much as possible bringing upon himself a situation in which he would be forced to resign from the low profile he has been trying to maintain with respect to his relations with the prime minister. "Weizman's problem," Herut faction Chairman MK Hayyim Kaufman has said, "stems from the sensitivity inside Herut to respect for the prime minister. The better their relationship, the more openness and readiness to hear Weizman's opinions will be shown."

Indeed, Weizman is doing everything to prevent any action being interpreted as subversion against Begin. Almost all party branches have approached him with requests to appear before them. During a tour in the north he even refused to be the guest of the local party branch, lest they should say....

The prime minister's associates do not, however, think Weizman is doing enough. In their opinion he has committed a series of errors--begininng with his declaration about the need for "a peace cabinet" (at a time when Begin was declaring that Israel was doing things over and beyond to reach peace) and ending with his acceptance of As-Sadat's personal attacks on Begin, without making it clear to the Egyptian president that he must end such attacks.

"As-Sadat's flattering Weizman's ego probably has had an influence on his conduct," the prime minister's associates say.

KAMIL REPORTEDLY PASSES JUDGMENT ON DAYAN

TA211111Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 21 Jul 78 pp 1, 4 TA

[By Ilan Kefir, London correspondent]

[Excerpt] In a background talk with senior Egyptian correspondents yesterday, Egyptian Foreign Minister Ibrahim Kamil spoke very highly of Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan. He said: "After having spent 3 days with the Israeli foreign minister, there is no more room to talk negatively about Dayan as a senior and most important partner to the negotiations. The talks with him were not easy, but they were very straightforward and fair."

BEGIN'S PHYSICIAN: PREMIER RECEIVES LITTLE MEDICATION

TA211112Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 21 Jul 78 p 1 TA

[By Yosef Waxman]

[Text] "Prime Minister Menahem Begin is now in the best condition he has been in for the last 1 and ½ years. He receives hardly any medication except for something against headaches. Consequently, there is no room to say that he is under medication which has an influence on his capability or on his mood," Begin's physician, Dr Basil Lewis, told MA'ARIV this morning.

Dr Lewis, who treats the prime minister together with Professor Gottesman and has accompanied Begin on several trips abroad, said that "it is a pity that precisely now there are those who vilify the prime minister's health, because it really is not true."

"The prime minister has improved in terms of health and his condition is getting better. Now he is in the best state of health. I enjoy seeing him, because he is now in the best state of health in the past 1 and ½ years," he added.

BEGIN TO LAUNCH INFORMATION OFFENSIVE

TA211410Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 21 Jul 78 p 3 TA

[By Dani'el Bloch]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Menahem Begin intends to launch a wide-scale information offensive centered on an attempt to present As-Sadat as the stubborn element in the political negotiations and the Israeli Cabinet as the flexible element willing to make concessions for peace.

The offensive will begin in a series of interviews to be given immediately after Sunday's cabinet session. The plan is that Begin will be interviewed by a U.S. television network and also by the Israel Broadcasting and Television Service. The prime minister is also writing an article for the New York TIMES.

In the last few days the prime minister expressed himself in private conversations in very harsh words against Egyptian President as-Sadat and was angry at the insults the Egyptian leadership and the Egyptian media have made about him.

BANGLADESH

HAQ LEAVES FOR BELGRADE NONALINED MEETING; REMARKS CITED

BK221339Y Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 22 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The foreign minister, Prof Shamsul Haq, has said the nonalined foreign ministers conference will jointly evolve a mechanism to settle disputes among the member countries. He was talking to newsmen at the Dacca airport this morning before leaving for Belgrade to lead the Bangladesh delegation at the conference beginning on Tuesday.

Professor Haq said unity and cohesion among the member countries will also figure prominently at the meet. He said the conference will be crucial [words indistinct] contemporary global situation caused by tension and conflict. The conference will also take due cognizance of the prevailing conditions and will make concrete recommendations to make a better world order and more healthy atmosphere.

Professor Haq said Bangladesh believes that conflict and tension can be eliminated with all the member countries strictly adhering to the principles of the movement and the UN Charter. He said the principles of respecting the sovereignty and equality of nations, respect for the territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's internal affairs and settlement of all disputes through peaceful negotiations can effectively help remove tension and conflict in the world today. In this context, the foreign minister said Bangladesh has set an example to settle disputes through peaceful means by resolving the Ganges water issue with India and the Refugee problem with Burma. He said our country has set a unique tradition of upholding the principles of the UN Charter.

Referring to the agenda of the forthcoming conference, Professor Haq said it will also discuss matters relating to restructuring the existing economic order to end the vestiges of economic domination by a few and allow the flow of large resources into the Third World.

INDIA

CHARGE SHEET FILED IN DELHI COURT AGAINST MRS GANDHI

BK221254Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 22 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The Central Bureau of Investigation [CBI] today filed a charge sheet in the Court of the Special Judge, Delhi, against the former prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, and five others for criminal misconduct and consipiracy in procuring a large number of jeeps for the election work during the last Lok Sabha elections.

The five others are: the former Union minister, Mr P.C. Sethi; the additional private secretary to Mrs Gandhi, Mr R.K. Dhawan; a former stenographer in the prime minister's Secretariate, Mr M.D. Manchanda; and two businessmen, Mr Suresh Vasudeva and Mr (Jeetpal).

According to the CBI, these persons abused their official positions in obtaining, without any payment, a large number of jeeps for election work. The charge sheet states that in January last year a number of industrial houses and businessmen were approached to purchase jeeps from Messrs Mahindra and Mahindra, Bombay, to be used for electioneering in the constituencies of Mrs Gandhi, her son, Mr Sanjay Gandhi, and other members of her party seeking election. About 139 jeeps were received at the official residence of the former prime minister at Delhi. It is also alleged that 35 of these jeeps were found to have been operating in Rae Bareily and Amethi constituencies [Mrs Gandhi and Sanjay Gandhi's constituencies] and about 95 jeeps in Lucknow and other areas of Uttar Pradesh during that period.

GANDHI JUSTIFIES IMPOSITION OF EMERGENCY, RAPS JANATA

BK231025Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 23 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The Congress-I president, Mrs Indira Gandhi, has said the emergency was proclaimed because of what she called chaotic conditions prevailing then. Speaking at a public meeting in Madurai, she alleged that the Janata government is following wrong policies as a result of which prices of essential commodities are rising.

INDIAN BORDER ALERT TO FOIL REBEL NAGAS' ENTRY FROM BURMA

BK231319Y Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 17 Jul 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Imphal, July 16--Nearly 300 underground Nagas led by "Gen," T.H. Muivah are trying to enter the Nagaland and Manipur areas, according to informed sources here.

The sources said the rebel Nagas were now camping at Lahe in Burma, opposite Nagaland border. They were being sheltered by the Karen rebels, the Burmese Communist Party and the Arakan hostiles.

Since the Indo-Burmese border had been sealed by the Indian security forces, the rebel, Nagas had no chance of entering Indian territory, all border check-posts had been alerted, official sources said.

MANIPUR STATE DECLARED 'DISTURBED' AREA

OW221848Y Paris AFP in English 1835 GMT 22 Jul 78 OW

[Text] New Delhi, July 22 (AFP) The entire valley area in the northeastern frontier state of Manipur has been officially declared as disturbed with immediate effect.

It was officially learnt by the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA news agency at Imphal, capital of Manipur, that the security forces had been entrusted with special powers in the wake of the declarations.

Earlier reports have said the underground elements have stepped up terrorist activities in the state recently. They, however, did not identify the terrorists.

SRV, SINGAPORE, MALDIVES FOREIGN MINISTERS ARRIVE IN DELHI

BK220900Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The foreign ministers of the three nonaligned countries arrived in New Delhi today on their way to Belgrade to discuss the issues likely to come up at the nonalined foreign ministers conference.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Vietnam Nguyen Duy Trinh, made a brief stopover during which he had discussions with the external affairs minister, Mr Vajpayee.

The foreign minister of Singapore, Mr Rajaratnam, had a 1 and ½ hour meeting with Mr Vajpayee. At the end of the meeting, he told newsmen that India and Singapore are in basic agreement on how to resolve some of the problems facing the nonalined countries. Both countries agreed that solutions should be attempted in terms of the nonalined movement and not in terms of blocs and ideology.

The foreign minister of the Maldives, Mr Fathulla Jameel, who also arrived in New Delhi, was received at the airport, amongst others, by the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Somarendra Kundu. Mr Fathulla Jameel told the AIR [All-India Radio] correspondent that his visit has given him the opportunity of exchanging views with his Indian counterpart to strengthen relations between the two countries. Mr Somarendra Kundu expressed the hope that Mr Jameel's visit will help improve India-Maldives relations. At the end of his visit, Mr Jameel will leave for Belgrade to attend the nonaligned conference.

SUSPENSION OF U.S.-SOVIET TALKS ON INDIAN OCEAN LAMENTED

BK221038Y Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 22 Jul 78 BK

[Text] India has expressed its disappointment at the suspension of talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on mutual arms limitation in the Indian Ocean.

Disclosing this in the Upper House of Parliament today, the external affairs minister, Mr Vajpayee, expressed the hope that the talks would be resumed soon and pave the way to an agreement for elimination of big power rivalry from the ocean. He said India is of the view that all such major powers and maritime users should be invited to take part in the proposed international conference on the Indian Ocean. The conference is to be held under the aegis of the United Nations for the implementation of the UN declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

VAJPAYEE LEAVES FOR BELGRADE NONALINED CONFERENCE 23 JULY

BK230956Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 23 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee, left New Delhi this morning for Belgrade to attend the nonalined foreign ministers conference beginning on Tuesday.

Talking to newsmen before his departure, Mr Vajpayee reaffirmed India's faith in the nonalined movement. He said in the present day world it has a special role to play, and, therefore, the unity and solidarity among the nonalined countries should be strengthened.

Mr Vajpayee said India will try to give a new dimension to the movement to meet the changed international situation. In this connection, he referred to the racial policy in southern Africa and the conflict in West Asia. Besides, the nonalined movement has to fight economic exploitation and strive for a new world economic order. Referring to some difference among nonalined countries, the external affairs minister expressed the hope that these will be ironed out as in the past.

PAKISTAN

PROMINENT MUSLIM LEAGUE LEADER ASSASSINATED

BK211541Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1536 GMT 21 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Rawalpindi, July 21 (AFP)--A prominent progovernment Baluch leader, Mir Murad Khan Jamali, was today shot dead by unknown assassins in Quetta, capital of Baluchistan Province, ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN reported.

Jamali, 45, was the president of the Baluchistan branch of the Muslim League, the only political party which joined the new cabinet of Pakistan's military ruler, General Ziaul Haq.

He was going to a mosque to offer Friday [words indistinct] three assassins armed with pistols and dagger shot him from a close range. He died on the spot, and the assassins managed to escape, the agency said.

Only yesterday the late leader had addressed a press conference in Quetta to endorse his party's entry into the government as "a first step towards democracy."

He was the chief of his big Jamali tribe which kept aloof from tribal insurgency in the province during the last 5 years.

Observers view the assassination as a major political development in the province. General Ziaul Haq is to tour Baluchistan next week.

PPP RESOLUTION EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER BHUTTO'S HEALTH

BK240119Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0110 GMT 24 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Islamabad, July 23 (AFP)--The Pakistan Peoples Party [PPP] of deposed Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto today expressed concern over the "deteriorating health condition" of their leader in jail.

A resolution adopted by the Central Committee of the party demanded that Bhutto be shifted to a hospital and treated by a doctor of his choice.

Former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, condemned to death by Lahore High Court last March for plotting the political assassination of an opponent, is awaiting the outcome of his appeal in the Supreme Court of Pakistan.

The party demanded early elections in the country and the return of representative government to solve the problems faced by the nation. It asked the government to release all workers, peasants, intellectuals and political leaders arrested since July 5 last year, the day Bhutto's government was toppled.

Through another resolution the party expressed its reservations over the benefit of Pakistan's participation in the forthcoming conference of nonaligned countries. The PPP Central Committee refuted allegations of a "secret clause" in the Simla agreement on the Kashmir issue which Bhutto signed with former Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in July 1972.

About a nuclear reprocessing plant, the party said that "France is a big power and cannot be bullied by any superpower" and hoped that the agreement would be implemented. It pointed out that the agreement, signed in March 1976 after 3 years of "intense negotiations" with France, was confirmed by the International Atomic Energy Commission at Vienna, and a U.S. representative at the conference also voted for the confirmation.

The party found the deal imperative for Pakistan and voice against any "move" to abandon or alter the agreement "in lieu of any other benefit."

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR 23 JULY

BK230823Y Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 23 Jul 78 BK

[Text] A seven-member official Pakistani delegation led by the federal minister for finance, planning and provincial coordination, Mr Ghulam Ishaque Khan, left Karachi for Moscow this morning at the invitation of the USSR Government. The delegation will hold talks on matters of mutual interest.

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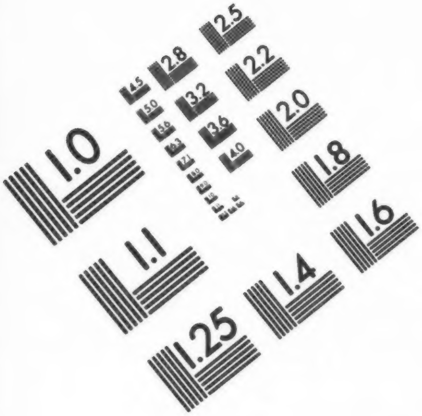
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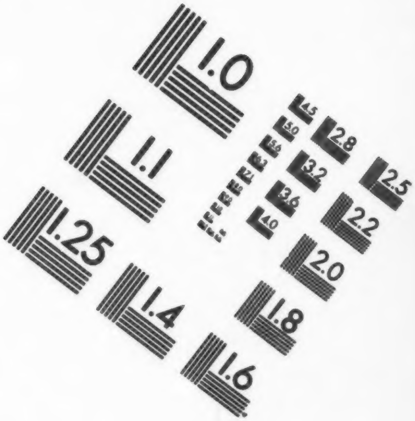

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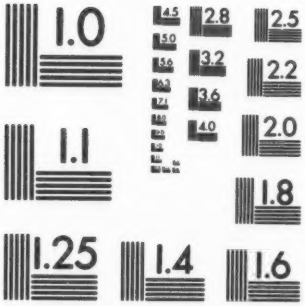
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